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Hungarian 'Defense Concept' for CSCE Outlined

LD1011004390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Hungary has no image of an enemy, and she rejects any attempt to change borders by force. Ernoe Raffay said this at the plenary session of the CSCE negotiations in Vienna.

Speaking about the new Hungarian defense concept being elaborated, the state secretary said our homeland would like to shape an identical sense of security with the participants in the CSCE process, especially the neighboring countries. The size, battle order, and structure serve exclusively defensive objectives, Ernoe Raffay stressed.

Hungarian Military Reductions Under CFE Agreement

LD1611101190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Hungary has to reduce the number of its tanks by 40 percent and also its armaments, that is armored vehicles and artillery, but by a smaller amount. Ambassador Istvan Gyarmati, leader of the Hungarian delegation participating in the Vienna arms reduction talks, said this in connection with the agreement which is to be signed in three days' time at the Paris all- European summit. The agreement states that Hungary can keep 835 tanks, 1,700 armored vehicles, 840 artillery pieces, 180 fighter planes, and 180 fighter helicopters.

Delegate Calls Reductions 'Favorable'

LD1611203190 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Vienna, November 15 (MTI)—The outcome of the Vienna talks on European military security will allow Hungary to cut its armed force in size and increase its efficiency, Ambassador Istvan Gyarmati, head of the Hungarian delegation, told MTI's Vienna correspondent.

"For Hungary, it is important that the country is completely free in shaping its relations with the Warsaw Pact without jeopardising the implementation of the agreement," Istvan Gyarmati stated.

The minimum arms quotas the agreement stipulates for Hungary are 835 tanks, 1,700 armoured vehicles, 840 artillery devices, 180 military aircrafts and 108 assault helicopters. This enables us to considerably reduce the number of ground armaments, in keeping with the adopted army reform plan, while giving the green light for the development of military helicopters and the air forces which are essential for modern defensive operations," the ambassador said. [quotation marks as received]

Gyarmati also pointed out that the agreement, when implemented, would contribute to the emergence of sounder military power relations between Hungary and her neighbours than those brought about by the distorted army development adjusted to the offensive ambitions of the Warsaw Pact.

"The results from the Vienna talks are very favourable for Hungary. They are expected to lay the foundations for a new European co-operative security system which will help prevent a 'security vacuum' coming about in Central-East Europe after the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact.

"The new military relationship in Hungary's immediate proximity reduces the possibility of the country becoming the target of an external military attack. Hungary will be able to change its disadvantageous army structure stemming from her Warsaw Pact membership into a smaller but far more effective armed force suited more to defence purposes and the country's economic potential," Istvan Gyarmati said.

CSFR Delegate Comments on Effect of CSCE Treaty

LD1811232990 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Vienna Nov 18 (CTK)—Commitments arising for Czechoslovakia from the treaty on conventional armed forces cuts, initialled in Vienna by the heads of delegations of 22 Warsaw Pact and NATO member states today, were listed in an interview for CTK by head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ladislav Balcar.

Czechoslovakia can own a maximum of 1,335 tanks, 1,150 artillery systems, 2,050 armoured vehicles, 345 warplanes and 75 helicopters under the treaty, to be ratified at the Paris meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, starting tomorrow.

Among its commitments is to ensure the liquidation of weapons and hardware exceeding the set numbers and prepare for carrying out information and control measures.

The initialling of the treaty is an unprecedented step with far-reaching political and security effects, Balcar stated, adding that further talks on conventional armed forces would expand this positive process and that will also create the necessary external conditions for structural changes in the Czechoslovak Army.

Delegates to CSCE Summit Arrive in Paris

Romanian President Iliescu Arrives

AU1811183190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1704 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 18/11/1990—President Ion Iliescu arrived in Paris on Sunday [18 November] to attend the summit of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

From aboard the plane Mr. Iliescu sent telegrams to the Hungarian, Austrian, German and Swiss heads of state on flying over their countries' territory.

Romania's Nastase Meets Secretary Baker

AU1811203390 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] A meeting took place in Paris this afternoon between Foreign Affairs Minister Adrian Nastase and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. The two dignitaries are in Paris as members of their countries' delegations to the CSCE summit.

After the meeting, Mr. Adrian Nastase provided the journalists with a few details about the contents of the talk, which lasted for almost 50 minutes. On the one hand, we discussed aspects pertaining to bilateral ties; on the other hand, we examined international issues, Mr. Adrian Nastase said.

Romanian, French Presidents Meet

AU1911213390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2051 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Paris ROMPRES, 19/11/1990—Romania's President Ion Iliescu met French President Francois Mitterrand. The main topics that were discussed dealt with aspects of the relations between the two countries.

Questions were also approached related to aspects of the international life.

Romania and France are both concerned with encouraging bilateral cooperation believing that it can be developed with good results in future. This belief prevailed during the interview President Ion Iliescu of Romania had with France's President Francois Mitterrand.

The two heads of state talked in the working office of the French president in the building hosting the Paris summit of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe.

After his interview with France's President Mr. Iliescu stated to a group of journalists: President Mitterrand scheduled this interview on the first day of the summit. It was a positive interview during which we voiced the feelings of friendship that traditionally link our two countries. I must say that for me it was an opportunity to underscore the appreciation of France's principled stand over this difficult period Romania lives. From the very beginning, from the moment the December events started until now France has never hesitated to back the transformations in Romania. Likewise, it backed us, it backed our cause in European bodies.

International relations, interstate links should be governed by respect for the respective peoples, for their options, for the lawfully set up bodies. In this respect, I repeat, France took a principled, correct stand. I stressed also during the talk I had with President Mitterrand, I said it on other occasions too to other heads of state, that given the difficulties the Romanian people is facing, we need international support, a principled attitude.

Unfortunately, sometimes I have been faced with a partisan attitude. This is the reason why I have made this distinction and I have welcomed the way in which France understood to approach bilateral relations, to express concretely the friendship it nurtures for the Romanian people.

Joint Balkan Tourist Agreement Reached

AU1811141190 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Tirana, November 17 (ATA)—The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided that our country adhere to the agreement on mutual cooperation in the field of tourism in the Balkan region. The Romanian Government, which is assigned as depository, is entrusted with the instruments of adherence.

This agreement, the Balkan countries are subjected to, sets forth the basic rules for the regional cooperation in the field of tourism. It foresees the commitment of its members to conduct tourism in the Balkan countries, to increase touristic exchanges amongst them, as well as to cooperate with international organisations in the field of tourism, etc.

Neshat Tozaj Interviewed on 'The Knives'

AU2011085590 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 11 Nov 90 p 7

[Interview with novelist Neshat Tozaj by Skender Bucpapaj; place and date not given: "A Writer Renders Account to His Conscience"]

[Text] [Bucpapaj] Crime novels (about vigilance, on the theme of what we call the Sigurimi) are today among the most widely read in the world (think of Agatha Christie, Georges Simenon, Arthur Conan Doyle, etc.); however, they have very little popularity among us. Why?

Meanwhile, you treat the theme of crime in its social aspect, and not (or in a very limited way) from the professional angle.

[Tozaj] This kind of novel underwent a kind of development in the 1960's and 1970's. Being without a tradition of any kind, it tried to imitate modern police literature or films. In my opinion, this kind of literature could not gain popularity (although readers like it) because it was written without artistic standards. Although one reads such novels with curiosity, one forgets them as soon as one finishes them, and one feels they leave no trace. A real novel on the theme of crime, I think, must be constructed on the same laws as the best literature. It should involve, among other things, the social background more, penetrate man's inner world, explain the motivation of the crime, the circumstances for and against, and should examine man as a biological and individual as well as social being. By virtue of the nature of the genre, it is inevitable that there should be a black-and-white division of characters, but the important thing is that they should be people. When serious authors have tackled this genre, these works have undoubtedly been worthwhile and have stood the test of time.

As for my own literary creative work, I began by imitating others, and of course fell into the same mistakes: provide the act, and then a "cat and mouse" struggle to identify the culprit. I later decided to reconsider my literary position, because the nature of my work provided two advantages which I had to exploit. I think these two advantages were genuine theoretical knowledge of forensic techniques and direct contact which people who have committed crimes and their adversaries.

Relying on these advantages and on literature's finest achievements, and taking a wider view of the theme that became my subject, I tried to intertwine the incidents with the life of our society.

[Bucpapaj] Your novel *The Knives* broke the monotony of the theme. Where do you think its success lies? Is it because it touched a sore point which nobody had thought of touching?

[Tozaj] The novel *The Knives* is not a thriller. It is a work with a social theme, like every other work; however, my books or the films made of my screenplays always meet with this misunderstanding. Once, when the film "The Verdict" was being discussed, one of the members of the commission suggested that "this film should be considered by the appropriate specialists." In fact, the events in the film took place in the middle of 1943, at a time when we had no "appropriate specialists" or institutions, but the suggestion concerned my name on the screenplay.

I think that the success of *The Knives* had to do with the subject that it tackled, touching a nerve, a subject which most people had declared to be untouchable. Many of its readers called it "an act of great creative courage," strangely forgetting that the party's political literature has written much more extensively about these problems. I think that there are readers who, regardless of what I have said about political literature, are repeatedly amazed by the "courage" of creative artists. This is true not only in relation to *The Knives*, but many novels, novellas, films, poems, and even newspaper articles. I think that there is a truth in this context about which I would like to state my opinion. As long as bureaucratic behavior and attitudes exist and need to be combated in our society, there is no way in which the struggle against them can be waged without courage. For the sake of the destiny of our present and future, we must all commit ourselves to this struggle, but I think that writers and artists have a special role. They have their mission in a given society which stems from the creative artist's personality and conscience. Having their own opinions, viewpoints, and mission, there is no reason why they should like every step, regulation, or norm of the state administration, and weave hymns to them. Writers and artists come into this world with the mission to state their independent opinion of things, phenomena, events, people's work, and policies; therefore, there is no reason why there should be taboos or idols for them. For the writer and artist, all fields of life can be touched and are the object of his art; there are no borders his imagination cannot cross. Above all, he must tell the truth and be accountable in this to his conscience and the people and country to which he belongs. Relying on these criteria, the novel *The Knives* broaches problems concerning relations between the individual and the state, the defense of human rights, bureaucracy, and the hostile

positions assumed by the working people of specific organs. It seems to me that the work attracted readers' attention because it treated these problems in a realistic spirit, which, it is true, could have been deepened further, had bureaucrats not had a hand here—this time, bureaucrats in the sphere of art—and were it not for a feeling of self-censorship from which I suffer, like many other colleagues.

I have met and talked to many readers about the novel, and I have received letters from different people, including even prisoners and former prisoners. I have noticed that a special stress is laid on the criticism of the state in *The Knives* at some meetings with foreign news agencies, the press, radio, and television. For the sake of the truth, I want to say that the novel denies in a dialectical way those forms, methods, and means used by people in power against human rights, just as it affirms, likewise in a dialectical way, everything that is done for people's good. This seems to me to be an important idea in avoiding all excess and following the road of the further deepening of democratization according to the tasks set by the recent party Central Committee plenums.

[Bucpapaj] Would it be better if this literature were not specialized, but operated within every kind of novel? Would this not avoid some of the many examples of schematicism in the theme?

[Tozaj] I agree with you. The division of literature according to themes is essentially schematic. We are used to often hearing such terms as literature on the theme of the workers class, on the theme of the countryside, defense, vigilance, etc. Literature is a whole and only a whole. Such categories do no service, apart from causing schematic damage. The setting where an author places his action is another matter, because that necessarily must be fixed, but there is no reason why literature should deal with specialized technologies often beyond the writer's knowledge. Literature's task is to deal with people and their world, with the struggle to transform people and the world itself.

Bureaucratic demands made of literature and authors also stem from the mentality which divides literature into "parcels," like the demand to simplify an awareness of life, in which it is considered sufficient and compulsory for a writer to visit the base several times. A writer has his own creative laboratory and he knows better that anyone what he is missing and how his laboratory can be extended.

[Bucpapaj] At various meetings, readers have asked whether there will be a second part of the novel *The Knives*.

[Tozaj] There will be no sequel to *The Knives*. I conveyed what I wished to say in it. On this occasion, however, I would like to say that our reality offers many acute themes which are still called taboo by artists themselves. These themes have declared themselves to be taboo, even though our society is interested in genuine literature and art of high quality, and is committed to the struggle against mediocrity. The processes of the further democratization of the country's life presuppose that literature and the arts should "attack" so-called untouchable themes. In this "attack," I think writers and artists will liberate themselves from prejudices and taboos and will make their contribution to raising the democratic standards of our life.

[Bucpapaj] Where do you think the successes of our novels should lie?

[Tozaj] In liberating themselves from schematicism, self-censorship, administrative cosseting, and in treating problems honestly. It is a question of making a commitment to tackling those problems which "hurt" people, where the topics of the day are concerned.

[Bucpapaj] What must our novels finally get rid of, to draw closer to the reader?

[Tozaj] They should get rid of everything that is untrue, overburdened, illustrative, opportunistic, conformist, lucrative, and cozy for the author himself.

Opposition Says Lukanov Must Resign by 22 Nov

AU1911181690 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)—"The opposition gives Mr. Lukanov until Thursday [22 November]. It would be a mockery if he again disregards parliament because the opposition will vote against the government's budget," Mr. Petur Beron, leader of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], expressed the categorical position of the SDS at its regular briefing today.

He mentioned a deal proposed by the already more than 30 Socialist MP's who formed a separate faction called "National Concord Group." These Socialists would support an opposition dominated government provided it guarantees that Socialists will not lose their jobs because of their convictions and provided there are clear plans about the way the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] property will be disposed of.

So far only preliminary contacts have been held between the opposition and the people in that group, no serious talks have taken place, Mr. Beron said.

The opposition leader does not expect the Prime Minister Mr. Lukanov to try to use force in order to stay in office. "They didn't do it in any East European country," Mr. Beron emphasized. "Mr. Lukanov must realize that he is not indispensable, that there are other people as well in his party," said Mr. Stoyan Ganev MP of the SDS.

Minutes before he left for Paris, Mr. Lukanov told the BTA that he hopes for unique formulae to overcome the political crisis. "His formula is that he should keep the prime ministership and that the key ministries should be shared between the Socialists and the opposition," Mr. Stoyan Ganev told the BTA today. In his view, Mr. Lukanov does not have in mind the positions of the "National Concord" socialist MP's when he speaks of a "unique formula".

According to Mr. Ganev, there are encouraging tendencies in the BSP parliamentary faction, especially after the break-away of the "National Concord Group." The BSP leaders, however, are particularly keen on the prime minister's office. In one of the latest talks they had told the opposition that they were inclined to give up Mr. Lukanov on the condition that the next premier will be a Socialist, too.

The opposition, however, would not go along with that. Mr. Ganev believes the prime ministership is the key cabinet position, more important than the interior and the foreign affairs portfolios and much more important than the Ministry of the Economy. Mr. Ganev said the prime minister's job could possibly go to Mr. Beron. Mr. Ivan Kostov, Mr. Dimitur Ludzhev, Mr. Ivan Pushkarov and Mr. Ventseslav Dimitrov also stand realistic chances of a portfolio in the new cabinet, Mr. Stoyan Ganev believes. Saying that the Socialists who have seceded in the new group have also got a chance, Mr. Ganev mentioned by name Mr. Veselin Pavlov, a former transport minister, who has made several sharply critical statements in parliament.

Students To Strike Until New Government Forms

AU1911202190 Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)—Fourteen days after the outbreak of the students strike the protest has spread to more than 50 senior and junior colleges around the country.

A declaration, adopted by the National Strike Committee including representatives of all striking colleges, regards the change of government as "an absolutely indispensable condition and a prime prerequisite to speed up and to guarantee the reforms on which we insist." The students believe that "this obstacle to social democratization" should be removed and insist that the socialist government "reckon with the public mistrust and immediately resign" and that parliament accept its resignation and elect a new government "whose composition corresponds to the changed public realities and to the moods of the overwhelming part of the people."

According to the declaration, the strike actions will continue until the new government and the other competent state bodies start meeting their demands or provide reliable guarantees that this will be done. In order to "make the BSP and its government at long last reckon with the will of the people," the committee calls for mass student protest actions from Monday to Wednesday [19-21 November]. In case the government does not resign by that time, students call on their supporters to form a human chain around parliament and then hold a silent protest at the building.

If these actions prove ineffective, too, the declaration calls for a general political strike all over the country starting from November 23.

Poor Education, Marxist Studies Criticized

AU1911133490 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Wolfgang Ritzberger report from Sofia]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The students who demonstrated on Saturday [17 November]—about 50,000—demonstrated, above all, against poor education. Marxism is still a compulsory subject at Sofia University. They hung paper sausages on the trees and occupied the university. The students are refusing to attend lectures. They put on student caps in Bulgaria's national colors and called for democracy and better education.

In the Austrian Embassy it is said that thousands of applications for visas are currently being made. Bulgarians want to come to Austria to work and to study there.

Yesterday the opposition again brought out about 200,000 people in front of the building of the Communist Party. This time it was the Union of Democratic Forces, the opposition party in parliament itself.

However, what the opposition is lacking here in Bulgaria is an integration figure—an internationally and nationally recognized leadership figure, such as Vaclav Havel in the CSFR—who is also completely beyond suspicion in political terms.

Therefore, Andrey Lukanov's resignation is not a real solution to the country's economic problems. In this respect the people who are taking to the streets here are deluding themselves. The question is whether anything can change at all in Bulgaria, if Andrey Lukanov really resigns as he announced for today, Monday.

Strikes in Kurdzhali; Government Not Recognized

AU1911203690 Sofia BTA in English 2018 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Kurdzhali, 19 Nov (BTA)—After last night's rally staged by the Fatherland Party of Labour and the Nationwide Committee for Defence of National Interests, an appeal for civil disobedience is in force as from today. Citizens of Kurdzhali, members and supporters of the two organisations stayed away from work at a number of businesses, educational establishments and offices.

In a political declaration the presidium of the Fatherland Party of Labour lists the following motives for civil disobedience: as the credentials committee has not made public the results of its inquiry into the legitimacy of the elections to a Grand National Assembly, it is declared illegitimate. It follows that the president and Mr Andrey Lukanov's government are illegitimate, too. The party does not recognize the interim executive administrations (no such administration has been appointed in the Kurdzhali municipality yet) because it believes they do not reflect the actual correlation of political forces in the country.

Podkrepa TU Demands Lukanov's Resignation

AU1911140790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] We have just learned that the Podkrepa Confederation of Labor has announced strike readiness in all its professional and territorial structures, with the demand that the compromised government of Andrey Lukanov resign.

The announcement points out that if the demand is not met, the Podkrepa Confederation Council will announce a real general political strike on 26 November.

Zhelev Reacts To Declaration

AU1911164090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] In connection with the announcement of the Executive Committee of the Podkrepa Independent Labor Confederation and some reports in the mass media, the office of the chairman of the Republic declares:

According to his constitutional prerogatives, the chairman of the Republic [Zhelyu Zhelev] cannot decide to discontinue the prerogatives of the Grand National Assembly and to dissolution it before the end of its mandate. According to Article 69, paragraph 2 of the Constitution, this right belongs only to the parliament itself.

At the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Republic can appoint or relieve single members of the government, and this only in periods in which the National Assembly is not in session, and even then the proposal must be immediately approved by the parliament. Only the National Assembly has the right to form a government.

The Grand National Assembly is a legally elected and permanently acting organ, and only it can decide on the term of its mandate and the composition of the government, the announcement of the Office of the chairman of the Republic reads.

26 Nov General Strike Threatened

AU1911145690 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)—The pressure against Mr. Andrey Lukanov's one-party socialist government is mounting. The Podkrepa Labor Confederation today declared a nationwide strike readiness, demanding Mr. Lukanov's resignation. If he does not resign, a general political strike will start on Monday, November 26.

The strike will continue until Mr. Lukanov resigns.

"We have run out of patience," Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, the Podkrepa leader, told the regular briefing of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] today. The Labor Confederation took its decision after a careful analysis of the political situation and of the Bulgarians' moods and after consultations with the SDS (where Podkrepa holds observer status), with MP's and with forces outside parliament.

"We realize the responsibility and the consequences of a general strike but a delay merely increases tensions and prolongs the government's agony," Dr. Trenchev emphasized.

The trade union leader relies on Mr. Lukanov's prudence and hopes that he will resign on Thursday, when the government's budget will be put to the vote at the Grand National Assembly.

Interior Ministry Announcement on Rallies, Order

AU1911181590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 16 Nov 90 p 1

[Announcement from the Press Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs released to BTA; place and date not given]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Nov (BTA)—A tense situation exists in the country. The polarization between the political forces prevails. Tension in some regions with mixed

ethnic population is growing. Anonymous threats based on political positions became a frequent phenomenon. Several acts of terror have already been committed and fire has been set on several occasions—fortunately, there have been no casualties. Radical extremist forces are increasing in the country and they seek an occasion to act and utilize the polarized political situation. All this seriously threatens democracy and the development of the democratic processes in the country.

Additional tension will develop in connection with the rallies planned for 16, 17, and 18 November by the Union of Democratic Forces. In this connection the Ministry of Internal Affairs will adopt serious measures, will prevent violations, and will guarantee civic peace and tranquility. All kinds of illegal and provocative actions, regardless of what political forces stand behind them, will be most strictly sanctioned, including the use of force and the appropriate auxiliary means. An order to this effect has been issued by the minister of internal affairs.

The timetable of the previously announced and allowed rallies and demonstrations must be observed and their peaceful end guaranteed.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, as always, will rely on the support of the broad public and all democratic forces in the country to preserve civic peace and tranquility.

Lukanov Addresses National Assembly on Situation

AU1911162590 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 16 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Council of Minister Chairman Andrey Lukanov at the 15 November Grand National Assembly session in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen people's representatives,

When on 10 October I presented here the governmental program on the further democratization of our society and acceleration of the transition toward market economy, I stressed the fact that the government cannot successfully implement this program without your support, the support of the social organizations and forces outside the parliament, and the support and understanding of entire society. Some 20 days later, in my speech concluding the discussion of the program, I asked the political forces and the president to, if possible, conduct the necessary consultations by the end of last week, to decide what program the Grand National Assembly is prepared to support, which government should implement the program, and what conditions must exist in order to achieve national consensus. Simultaneously, I reserved for myself the right to adopt a personal decision in accordance with the results of the consultations.

The consultations took place, albeit I think that they lacked a sincere striving to achieve positive results.

Last Friday [9 November], as you know, there was a meeting of the political forces with the chairman of the Republic. At that meeting, against the background of Dr. Zhelev's forthcoming visit to Japan, and with a view to conducting additional consultations, an agreement was reached for the present government to continue its functions and begin the implementation of the reforms by adopting specific actions. I agreed to this, but also pointed out that for me, the need to obtain broad parliamentary support for the program continues to be essential.

It was agreed that the political forces will continue to cooperate in accelerating the review of the draft on revising the 1990 state budget, submitted by the government, and the government was requested to submit to the Grand National Assembly its specific timetable for implementing the first stage of the reform.

The participants in this meeting assumed the responsibility to do everything in their power to maintain a stable and calm atmosphere in the country and prevent actions which could jeopardize civic and social peace. Taking into account the spirit of the meeting with the president, the opinion of the president, and the positions of the representatives of the political forces, I decided that it would be advisable to refrain from actions that would complicate the political situation and allow for further political consultations before I adopted my final decision.

At present I do not think that it is necessary or justifiable to further postpone my decision.

I must point out that the government implemented the recommendation to proceed toward practical steps related to implementing the reform. A timetable was submitted to the Grand National Assembly on Monday, 12 November. It contained the measures that we intend to implement in the next 100 days. Some of those measures were already implemented in the period between 22 October and 10 November. A few days ago, in accordance with the timetable, the government adopted decisions related to demonopolization and deconcentration of a significant number of trusts in the sphere of purchasing, food industry, and trade; removing unjustifiable privileges; liberalizing import; encouraging production of foodstuffs through establishing economically justified purchase prices; protecting the consumers and stimulating competition; alleviating the foreign currency regime, and so forth.

As you can see our "passivity" during those days was rather active. The government continues the preparation of other measures envisaged in the program, in accordance with the timetable set by the program.

The talks with the international finance institutions, which will enter their decisive phase in December of this year, continue.

Today we must review, and I hope, adopt, the changes in the 1990 state budget, proposed by the government. Without exaggerating I must say that those proposals are the core of the entire system of measures for the period through January 1991. I do not mean a banal revision of

the budget. I have in mind a fundamentally new approach, which summarizes the market economy philosophy. This is so because:

First. The reviewed budget for the fourth quarter of the year puts an end to the tendency to maintain budget deficits as a means of postponing the agony of the centralized command economy, at the cost of increasing inflation pressure and violating the economic balance.

Second. The almost complete elimination of the redistribution functions of the budget, related to investment construction, and supporting unprofitable and low-profit enterprises is planned.

Third. The revised budget is constructed upon the consistent line of liberalizing the prices and introducing market relations as the only possible way of stimulating production and encouraging competition with a view to overcoming the blatant imbalances in the domestic market.

Fourth. The budget is a developed system of social measures of protection, aimed at compensating for inflation and especially, the anticipated significant single increase of the prices of basic foodstuffs, which are controlled by the government. This protection system, based on the principle of a socially just distribution of the burden, combines an indexation of income, special allowances for covering the increased expenditures for the basic foodstuffs, and directly helping the socially vulnerable categories, including pensioners, children, mothers, disabled people, and others.

Fifth. The envisaged changes in taxes create conditions of economic decentralization, increasing the economic units' economic possibilities and social functions, and affording greater independence to the municipal organs.

Sixth. The proposed budget changes fully correspond to the requirements and criteria of the international finance institutions, and from this point of view they are the necessary prerequisite of successfully concluding the talks with them and ensuring the international finance assistance, which we need so much. More specifically, I mean the IMF credit, the structural adaptation to the World Bank, and the receipt of a stabilization loan, which will be utilized for the introduction of partial convertibility of the Bulgarian lev and maintaining a relatively stable foreign currency rate. The successful solution of those issues would accelerate the negotiations on rescheduling the Bulgarian foreign debt to private banks and to the so-called "Paris Club," as a result of which we could significantly alleviate the state of our payments budget in the next few years, and again gain access to the international finance market.

Finally, as I already had the opportunity to note, the implementation of a balanced budget for the fourth quarter is a serious precondition of eliminating the budget deficit and adopting an antiinflation budget for 1991.

In other words, the answer to the question of whether we have really started the reform with the necessary determination and consistency, or whether we continue to blabber about the reform and struggle for political gains while our economy constantly moves toward a total disaster, will depend on adopting and implementing the proposed revised budget.

Those who are against passivity, and even more, against the "criminal passivity," must adopt a clear stand toward the government's proposal. The reform steps will be blocked to a large degree if the revised budget is not immediately adopted. This hardly needs any proof.

Nobody argues against the claim that the adoption of the budget, as it was proposed, will have serious and occasionally painful consequences. Stopping the subsidies for unprofitable and low-profit enterprises, will test the ability of the leaderships and the labor collectives to survive under the new conditions, undergo a market and structural reorientation, decisively renew themselves from a technological point of view, decrease production expenditures, and improve quality. There will be bankruptcies, and the number of jobs will decrease.

We cannot assist this painful adaptation any longer with budget injections. What we can and must do is to release the enterprises' initiative, allow them to freely form their production's prices, and freely act in the domestic and foreign market under conditions of competition. We must assist their efforts for a technological renewal and accelerate privatization.

Another important responsibility of the state is to help the unemployed not only with means, but also with an active policy aimed at redirecting labor resources and creating new jobs. The draft budget envisages means for those goals.

I have often noted in the past that Bulgaria cannot remain in a price oasis, and that in our country, as in all countries with a normal economy, prices must be determined by market conditions, rather than by the consumers' illusions or the caprices of the administrators. The measures aimed at demonopolization, privatization, liberalizing imports, encouraging competition, restricting the amount of money on the market, and curbing credit, must play their role. However, they cannot replace the harsh necessity of relinquishing as soon as possible the price system which kills enterprise and the interest in producing, facilitates speculation, and keeps the stores empty. The solution is not in freezing the prices, but in the prudent, anti-inflation regulation of the market processes, combined with a just compensation for the consumers. As I already said, the budget provides such compensation means until the end of the year.

The revised budget envisages further dramatic savings of expenditures, something which will affect not only the spheres of health protection, social care, science, education and culture. The savings will encompass the administration, the municipal organs, diplomatic missions abroad, and so forth. This indeed, will certainly not be welcomed by all, but it is necessary and just.

In conclusion, I would say that no sphere of our national remain will remain immune to the new budget policy.

The question exists of whether we have the necessary political and psychological disposition, as well as the willpower and firmness to implement this policy until the end of 1990 and the beginning of 1991. If we do not have them, it is better not to waste our time blabbering about the reform, while we deceive both our people and the international community. If we possess those qualities, we must start the reform today!

In reply to my opponents and the flood of accusations and insinuations against me, I can only say that I firmly support immediate and active steps. The price of could be too high. If we permit ourselves to waste even a few weeks in seeking other variants and solutions, I think that it will be exceptionally difficult to prevent the total economic fiasco, and the subsequent economic explosion in our country. Our economy does not function and cannot function under the old conditions. The producers and the market demands what belongs to them. Every attempt to defend the consumer through administrative measures and police means will in the final analysis turn against them an entire society. Every such attempt will inevitably deprive us of adequate international support, without which the success of the economic reform is impossible.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you to relinquish your party bias, personal ambitions and negative emotions, and support the draft budget as proposed by the government. The reform has begun. Your support of the draft budget will determine whether it will continue.

On 1 November I said here that if the governmental program does not receive broad parliamentary and social support I would not be able to continue the implementation of my duties. Today, I confirm this position with an even greater conviction. Let me point out that for me the attitude of the Grand National Assembly to the proposed budget changes will be a test of the members' attitude to the proposed economic reforms.

When I mention a broad parliamentary support I naturally do not mean total unanimity. However, since it would be an absurd to postpone any longer the decision on the draft budget, which was submitted to the parliament almost three weeks ago, I insist that the decision is adopted by the tomorrow's session of the Grand National Assembly at the latest. If the draft budget, which as I said is the core of the program of the first 100 days, does not receive the necessary support, or its discussion its postponed, please view this as if the prime minister has resigned from his post. I leave it to you and to the chairman of the Republic to discuss the decisions that would be necessary if such a situation were to emerge. To be understood with absolute clarity I would again like to point out that I am prepared to implement the program I proposed. I am not confused or alarmed by the well-orchestrated campaign against the leader of the government, which developed in the last few days. This campaign, which is amazingly similar to a campaign of Zhivkov's time must not decide the fate of a government. This fate must be decided here, at the Grand National Assembly, and by you, whom the people sent here to implement their real will. Therefore, assuming my personal responsibility, I call upon you to assume your responsibility. This responsibility is grave, but such is the time in which we live. No one must ignore the fact that many things in our country, as well as its fate and place in the world depend on our decisions. Only if we are united can we meet the challenges that face us. Therefore, I would like to end with another, perhaps naive, but nevertheless, sincere appeal, for national consensus and cooperation. The example must come from this hall. I personally feel that in recent days, despite the complicated character of the situation, the preconditions of forming a bloc of the common sense, realism, and national responsibility have emerged here. Only if we succeed in overcoming the party bias and the accelerated polarization, will we have the chance to remain in history as people who loved Bulgaria not only in words, but did something positive for it at a moment of grave tests.

Thank you for your attention.

Lukanov's Future as Prime Minster Analyzed

AU1911113990 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 16 Nov 90 p 4

[Rumyan Georgiev commentary: "Lukanov Stays?"]

[Text] Remaining alone in the political ring during the past week, the prime minister kept his cool and endured with dignity all the blows below the belt, which came from every direction after President Zhelev departed for Japan.

In addition to the shocks in his own party, Lukanov now faces the consequences of the political amnesia which has engulfed the forces, which, as long as the president was here, swore that the Lukanov government is legal. Now they are trying to organize impressive street pressure against him.

Indeed, the Bulgarian citizens, who are close to despair, could easily be brought into the streets. A person who lines up for hours in the cold weather to buy the most necessary goods for his physical survival, could easily wring the neck of the person who stands next to him.

However, the prime minister, a brilliant politician, who always prefers reasonable compromises to senseless confrontation, should not be underestimated. Without crossing the borders of his constitutional prerogatives, he knows how to be firm and determined to the end. The cases of the strikes in the chemical industry that were prevented and the sailors' strike that was stopped, are the most recent examples. Then Lukanov stated that he is prepared to use force in order to protect the country from paralysis and anarchy.

If today Bulgaria faces the danger of becoming an unbearable place to live, the reason is first of all in the

general unwillingness to think about the nation. The gravest accusation against the prime minister is the one of passivity. However, who actually acts in our country? If Lukanov, as some people constantly claim, thinks only about winning the elections, why did he not immediately utilize the victory?

Perhaps, because the prime minister's goal both before and after the elections was not so much the political power, but rather the protection of civic peace. Only rookie politicians demand power by any means. Lukanov is not one of them, and his behavior during his two mandates has a clear "supraparty" character.

From this point of view, the radical reforms in the economy really could not begin "already in January," when all state structures have disintegrated under the pressure of the general lack of confidence and contempt, without this having unforeseeable consequences for civic peace. Such reforms cannot begin as long as the opposition avoids by all means their discussion and adoption by the parliament. National consensus in this sphere was and remains one of the main conditions of the world financial institutions for their intervention.

Indeed, forces both to the right and to the left in the parliament rub their hands happily at the thought that Lukanov will be thrown to the dogs. In Bulgaria, the number of candidates for the posts of ministers, prime ministers, and heads of state more or less equals the number of Bulgarian citizens. Yes, this is the number of the candidates, all that remains now is to settle the issue.

A new reason for beginning the new act in the "Removing the Prime Minister" play, which lacks any special artistic qualities, was provided by the program on the work of the cabinet for the first 100 days, and the draft law on amending the State Budget Law. The dispute appears to be a serious one and probably is serious. Unfortunately, it is often brought down to the level of children's games. Unfortunately, no matter what the name of the game is, there always will be a wolf in front of and a snake behind the players.

BSP Shumen Rally Attacks Opposition, President

AU1911192990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Phraseology of the past, young speakers and old listeners, sharp attacks against leaders of the opposition and the president—such was the atmosphere at the rally of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], which took place on 19 November in Shumen.

On Dimitur Blagoev Square the willingness for reconciliation with the Bulgarian people was repeatedly expressed. However, the willingness was only in sharp contrast with the statements read at the rally.

A declaration to the Grand National Assembly, the Presidency, and the Bulgarian Radio and Television was adopted. It supports Lukanov's program and the right of the government to rule—as the only possibility of overcoming the country's economic and political chaos.

BSP's Lilov To Withdraw 'In All Probability'

AU2011130490 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Nov 90 p 3

[BTA report: "Lilov in Plovdiv"]

[Text] On 18 November in Plovdiv, Aleksandur Lilov, leader of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] met with Plovdiv Socialists. After the meeting, which lasted more than three hours, the BSP leader confirmed his intention to withdraw "in all probability" from politics. Nevertheless, he pointed out that "the congress is still far away," and said "let us not discuss this issue now." Asked about the information disseminated by members of the BSP Supreme Council Presidium, according to which he was certain to resign by the beginning of last week, Mr. Lilov answered that he cannot be held responsible for what other people say.

Lilov: Past Week Worst for BSP Since 10 Nov

AU1911193290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] On 19 November Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] met with the aktiv of the BSP Pleven municipal organization. In his speech he described this week as one of the most difficult ones for the BSP since 10 November 1989.

Therefore, he said, the most important thing now is to preserve civic peace, relinquish violence, and ensure the peaceful transition. The reform must continue and Lukanov's government must be supported, so that the renewal, that is so much needed, could be implemented.

In his statement Mr. Lilov called for preserving and protecting the BSP not only as a political organization, but as basic force, without which it is impossible to implement the democratic processes.

Aleksandur Lilov spoke about the political situation, answered questions, and told about the preparations for the forthcoming BSP plenums, about the BSP property, and the guilt of its former leaders.

Kyuchukov Discusses Pace, Plans for BSP Renewal

AU1311183590 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Lyubomir Kyuchukov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, BSP, by Major Lyubomir Denov; place and date not given: "BSP—Time for Purification"]

[Excerpts] [Denov] Mr. Kyuchukov, would you venture a guess as to the future of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]?

[Kyuchukov] If we speak about the near future of the BSP we must understand that there will be certain

shocks, collisions, and serious difficulties, because we are in the middle of a complex process of the transition of the party-state toward a real modern parliamentary party. Noting modern realities and European tendencies, the BSP should make a greater effort in the struggle for influence, of course, without underestimating the struggle for the membership....

[Denov] However, recently there has been a serious receding tide in the BSP membership!

[Kyuchukov] Yes, and there are good reasons for this. Among the objective reasons, I could mention the depoliticization of many departments, including the Ministry of National Defense. Other objective processes also influence this situation. Thus, from being a party which strived to attract the cream of society, the BSP now turns into a party, whose members have joined it not because of certain personal interest, but because of adherence to certain ideas. Naturally, the disappointed ones will also leave the party. I mean those who cannot accept other political convictions. This also is natural. [passage omitted]

[Denov] If we may talk about the future, I would like to ask you how do you see the BSP in the opposition? What will change in the party and society in this situation?

[Kyuchukov] By assuming the commitment to be a normal leftist party of the parliamentary kind, which means a separation from the state, the BSP also accepted the possibility of finding itself in the opposition. This is completely normal. What would change? Perhaps this will enhance the process of purification, which is already taking place, but which will be stronger then. I mean first of all the party cleansing itself of corrupted persons and people who have entered the party, but remain far from its ideological values. [passage omitted]

[Denov] What is your attitude toward the declaration of the Movement on Radical Change in the BSP on recalling from parliament those Socialist deputies who have been compromised by their participation in the totalitarian leadership, and who are too busy with economic activities?

[Kyuchukov] I would support such a position. Only people with a pure political past, and who have not taken part in adopting infamous decisions should be members of the parliament. If we want to construct a party of a new kind, we should search for new figures, and if those, burdened by the past really care about the BSP, they should withdraw.

Unions Reject Price Hikes; Threaten Boycott

AU1911214490 Sofia BTA in English 2113 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)—The Confederation of Independent Trade Unions rejects the government-proposed shock price rises and compensations. It continues to believe that with the current parliamentary and actual correlation of political forces, the best option is a government of national salvation, dominated by representatives of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS). If this proves unfeasible for some reason, a further chaos and tension may be averted solely if the Grand National Assembly dissolves itself and the president appoints a caretaker government. This is the stand which the coordinating council of the organisation adopted at its meeting today.

The confederation suggests to any government which gets broad parliamentary support to hold a comprehensive price reform rather than "liberalization" and to calculate a general consumer price index, a new minimum of subsistence and, on this basis, to fix the minimum wage and the minimum pension.

It is suggested that prices, wages and bank accounts be frozen until the Grand National Assembly passes the key economic, labour and social laws.

It was resolved at the meeting that from now on the specific trade union actions will be within the competence of the National Strike Committee.

The coordinating council decided to organise special control of the export of agricultural produce and foodstuffs. In case of violations of the formally declared restrictions, the confederation will organise a trade union boycott of exports.

Defense Minister on Army's Role Within Society

AU1911103790 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Nov 90 pp 1, 3

[Colonel Boris Khristov report]

[Text] The public is showing intense interest in the Bulgarian People's Army [BNA]. In the critical situation facing the country now, such interest is quite natural. The people look to the Army as a guarantor for a peaceful transition to democracy. This faith and hope are the reasons for the Army's high rating. This fully explains the interest shown by the journalists of the mass media in the news conference which Defense Minister Colonel General Yordan Mutafchiev gave on 13 November in the Central Club of the BNA in Sofia. Other participants in the news conference were Colonel General Radnyu Minchev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the BNA General Staff; Lieutenant General Stoyan Buchvarov, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Logistic, Technical, and Rear Services Support Command [Komanduvaneto za Materialno-Tekhnichesko i Tilovo Osiguryavane]; and chiefs and deputy chiefs of departments in the Ministry of National Defense. The news conference was opened and conducted by Lieutenant General Ivan Stefanov, chief of the Press Center of the Ministry of National Defense.

In his briefing, the defense minister spoke in detail on the basic premises of the national defense doctrine and the tasks and structural changes in the BNA. With the

existing equipment for armed combat, he stated, any war in Europe, let alone a world war, will bring incalculable suffering to the people, will annihilate invaluable achievements of material and intellectual culture, and in the final analysis will lead to the destruction of human civilization. We are firmly convinced that war, as a social phenomenon, must be eliminated from the life of modern society. Accordingly, in the complex and contradictory conditions of our age, the security of nations must primarily be guaranteed by political, not by military means. Basing itself on this view, our country supports all peace initiatives and takes an active part in them according to its abilities.

I must firmly declare, ladies and gentlemen, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has no territorial claims against any state. We consider no nation as our enemy. Bulgaria threatens no one, and under no circumstances will it be the first to begin military actions against anyone. The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not produce nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, nor has it any stores of such arms on its territory. We are sincerely striving to reach accords on reducing the strength of the armed forces and quantities of armaments and on cutting military budgets, and support the concept of equal security at the lowest possible level of countries' military potentials.

However, I would like to say that in military policy, as a field of firm realism, it is not permissible to mix wishful thinking with realities. One still comes across statements and assessments which represent what is desired as existing in reality. In such statements one perceives attempts to belittle the military threat, leading as a consequence to the suggestion that it is no longer necessary to maintain the defensive capability and combat strength of the BNA at a high level. We cannot agree with such an approach to the problems of defense, which does not correspond to present-day political realities. At a time when certain countries continue at unabated rates to fulfill their long-term military programs, and when major military maneuvers are conducted in the immediate vicinity of our borders, our state leadership cannot fail to devote the necessary attention to the development of the Armed Forces. For Bulgaria, this is even more necessary, in view of the fact that our country lies in the center of the Balkan peninsula and that important communications linking Europe with the Middle East, Asia, and Africa pass through our land. To the south of our land are deployed powerful military groupings which are many times superior to the Bulgarian Army. All these are objective realities, which we must consider and take into account.

Col. Gen. Mutafchiev then went on to speak about the essence of our national military doctrine. Its characteristic feature is its defensive orientation. This is in conformance not only with the country's strategic aims, but also with the Bulgarian people's economic capabilities and historical traditions. Hence, the development of our Army is being conducted in line with the principle of reasonable sufficiency which we have adopted. On this foundation, as everyone knows already, the BNA's strength and the quantities of weapons it holds were unilaterally reduced.

Further on the minister of national defense pointed out that the basic task of the BNA is to defend the country's territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty, and to be a stabilizing factor of the processes of renewal and a guarantor of the peaceful transition toward democracy.

BNA's personnel in time of peace is 107,000—which is the critical limit of defense sufficiency. The reduction of the service length from 24 to 18 months will reduce the Army personnel by several thousand people.

A comprehensive program for the future development of the BNA has been worked out in accordance with the requirements of the defense doctrine and the principles of defense sufficiency. The program notes the military-political situation in the Balkans and Europe; the BNA's place and role in our defense system; the country's financial, human, and material possibilities; and the results of the talks on conventional weapons reduction and on strengthening confidence and security in Europe. While further constructing the BNA, we shall continue to stress the qualitative factors, i.e., to have a small but modern army, equipped with modern weapons and combat equipment, and consisting of highly qualified military cadres.

Afterward, Col. Gen. Mutafchiev briefed the participants on the significant structural changes. Some of the Directorates of the Ministry of National Defense have merged. Organs of educational work have been created. They are the basic organizers of the educational and cultural-educational work in the BNA. The tank regiments have been reorganized into motorized infantry regiments. This will reduce the number of tanks in the divisions by about 30 percent. Simultaneously, the defensive components in the divisions will increase. This includes the means of the antitank defense, engineering corps, reconnaissance, radio-electronics warfare, and management. A reduction of the organs of management, including the Ministry of National Defense, will take place by 1994.

Col. Gen. Mutafchiev pointed out that he views the further democratization of army life as one of the most important tasks of the BNA's construction. In this context he spoke about the work related to changing the normative foundation of military service. The military regulations, charters, programs, instructions, and other guiding documents must be changed on the basis of the new Constitution and the laws on defense and Armed Forces that the Grand National Assembly will adopt. In addition, a system of measures aimed at eliminating the negative phenomena in military life and the total depoliticization of the Army will be implemented; the deterioration of relations between the soldiers and disruption of the collectives' unity as a result of political and party bias and disagreements will not be allowed. Efforts will be made to instill in the soldiers

patriotic awareness, national pride, and dignity, as well as a sense of duty to the motherland, and love and devotion to the Bulgarian people.

In conclusion the minister of national defense stated that today the BNA has well-trained cadres. More than 80 percent of them have higher education. This is a good achievement, which, at the same time, is insufficient. Now the military cadres are required to demonstrate high professionalism, moral and combat values, comprehensive educational training, a democratic style of work, and the ability to communicate with their subordinates. Many measures related to rejuvenating the cadres in the basic command units were implemented during the current year. Some 78 generals retired, and nine officers were promoted to the rank of general. Resolving the soldiers' social and everyday problems is our constant concern.

In conclusion Col. Gen. Mutafchiev said that the processes of the development of the Warsaw Pact and the country's geopolitical situation will be taken into consideration while constructing the BNA. This obliges us to attribute special attention to bilateral treaties on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, concluded until now, as well as to strengthen confidence and security with Greece and Turkey, and relations with Yugoslavia, Romania, the other European countries, and the United States. At the same time we must participate in constructing the new structures of the all-European security system, which will lead to eliminating the present military blocs and to decreasing the levels of Armed Forces and weapons, related to the decisions reached at the Vienna talks. The 19-21 November CSCE session in Paris will play an important role in implementing those ideas.

Immediately afterward, the minister of national defense was virtually showered with questions. The dialogue became lively, and the questions and answers were very specific, as well as sincere and exhaustive. Col. Gen. Mutafchiev pointed out that concerns over a military coup are unjustified, and invoked the guarantees incorporated in the Constitution and other laws. It is incorrect to view the Georgi Rakovski Officer Legion as a trade union. It is a professional, nonparty organization of the BNA officer corps, which intends to work for uniting those cadres, improving their professional training, and protecting their professional interests. Efforts are being made to change the BNA symbols and insignia. According to preliminary calculations, the expenditures for this enterprise will surpass 15 million leva.... Asked about the current number of Generals in the BNA, the minister answered that there are 93 Generals, 81 of whom work within the BNA, and 12 in civilian departments.

In connection with the idea to appoint a civilian as minister of national defense, the Colonel General said that every country has its own traditions, and explained why he thinks that this post must be held by a military man. He also explained in detail why recruitment celebrations continue under the conditions of the grave crisis in the country. The data related to the present level of weapons in the BNA in accordance with the Warsaw Pact agreements, were heard with great interest. At present Bulgaria has 1,600 tanks, 235 aircraft, 67 combat helicopters, 2,000 combat armored vehicles, 1,750 units of artillery systems with over 100 mm. caliber, and 79 bridge-building systems. It is well-known that there is a decision of the Grand National Assembly to send troops to the Persian Gulf region. For this purpose a special unit will be formed, which will encompass 276 persons—one medical brigade of 70 people, a chemical defense company, a material-technical, and rear supply and management unit. The unit will consist of volunteers.

The news conference continued for more than two and a half hours and took place in an exceptionally tolerant atmosphere.

Police To Be Reorganized; Independence Emphasized

AU1811170790 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
15 Nov 90 p 1

[Khari Boev report: "National Security Commission Supports Idea of Giving Independence to Police"]

[Text] The members of the Grand National Assembly Commission on National Security unanimously supported the opinion of Colonel Khristo Velichkov, director of the militia, that the police must have an independent structure within the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It must be subjected to vertical subordination, while maintaining informational relations and cooperation with the territorial units of the national services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Velichkov, who participated with his aides in the meeting of the commission, briefed the participants about the state and problems of the law and order organs, and the Militia's views about the bill concerning the police, which has been submitted to the Grand National Assembly.

According to information provided by the press bureau of the directorate, measures are related to the legal and social protection of police employees. The deputies and employees also were unanimous on the issue of the necessity of guaranteeing the depoliticization of the law and order organs, and constructing a strong and highly professional police force.

The parliamentarians accepted with understanding the necessity of certain structural changes—including the establishment of militarized police units within the directorate that manages the struggle against organized crime and its presence in certain regions of the country, as a possibility of alternative military service in the police. The improvement of the operational-investigation organs in accordance with the upcoming changes in the structure of crimes also was discussed at the meeting.

Kozloduy Plant's Nuclear Reactors Under Repair

AU1911122190 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 16 Nov 90 p 1

[Iliya Borisov report: "The Old Nuclear Reactors of Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant Are Being Repaired"]

[Text] Kozloduy, 15 November—Engineer Tsvetan Popov, deputy chairman of the repair works and reconstruction of the "Nuclear Energetic" State Trust, who is at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant, said that the repair of the first engine [mashina] of the first nuclear reactor of the plant will be completed by the end of the week and will immediately be activated in the power supply system.

The repair and control of the third engine components are conducted together with representatives of the Serbian-American company. The engine will be ready by the end of December. The repair of the fifth engine will be completed by the end of the year. Thus within less than two months 660 megawatts will be added to the existing 1,100.

The work on the damage to the rotor of the fifth reactor continues.

Belchev: Money Being Printed To Finance Budget

AU1311143790 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 7 Nov 90 pp 1,2

[Report by Dimitrana Aleksandrova and Evgeni Gavrilov]

[Text] At a news conference on 6 November, Belcho Belchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finance, announced that this year Bulgarian banknotes valued at 1.2 billion leva have been printed. Mr. Belchev said that the bank must stop issuing money as a means of financing the budget.

Last March the former National Assembly voted through the 1990 state budget, which included a deficit of 1.2 billion leva. However, according to preliminary calculations the deficit will reach 1,611 million leva, and may be between 2-3 billion leva, if the Grand National Assembly fails to approve by 20 November a change in the budget for the last quarter, Belcho Belchev said.

According to the minister of finance, the reasons which make the adjustments necessary are embodied in the present budget, which bears signs of the use of command-administrative methods to reallocate the national income, and reflects a distorted pricing system.

As a result, the state budget has become a cushion against the devaluation of the Bulgarian lev.

Because of the half-hearted conduct of the economic reform, 1.5 billion leva have been spent from the budget on importing medicines, animal feed, and children's foods, which were not taken into consideration when the retail prices for these goods were calculated.

During the spring, the purchase prices for agricultural products were increased at the expense of the state budget, while at the same time the prices for a number of foods have remained unchanged. This has led to additional expenditures of about 700 million leva.

The repeal of the bachelor's tax and the increase in the age limit for children's allowances to 18 years have reduced receipts and increased outgoings.

These conditions make it necessary to amend the state budget and to try to balance it during the last quarter of the year.

A balanced budget is one of the main requirements of the IMF. Unless it is achieved, the country will receive no credits for stabilization.

Belcho Belchev believes that it is difficult to balance receipts against expenditures in the budget, but this can be achieved if the "Lukanov Program" is completely and consistently applied.

The expenditure cuts include stopping capital investments in material production and in the nonproduction sphere, with the exception of completing the construction of hospitals, schools, students' hostels, children's establishments, and housing. The people's councils may improve the amenities of settlements only within the limits of their own budgets. Wages and salaries in the administrative structures which are financed from the state budget will be increased only within the limits of overall living costs. Jobs for administrative and local government personnel are frozen until the end of the year.

The reduction of expenditure will continue next year, but it will not be the only method used to balance the budget; a new system of taxes, interest rates, and prices is envisaged.

"I am frightened by the new level of prices, accompanied by the absence of goods," Minister Belchev admitted.

He said that no exchange of money in circulation is planned either this year or next. So-called "dirty money" must be confiscated, but not seized through a money reform. Certain countries have the practice of exchanging money when inflation has excessively devalued the national currency. In Bulgaria, however, strong objections are likely to be made even if the appearance of the banknotes is changed.

Minister Belchev announced that the price of bread will probably be between one and 1.20 leva. In general, the food prices which are frozen at present will increase by three or four times.

New State Loan Aimed at Cutting Domestic Deficit

AU0911111790 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 1 Nov 90 p 4

[Petur Boychev article: "Take Your Money From Under the Mattress!"]

[Text] I do not know how the idea has developed that the Bulgarian citizen is a man whose pockets are stuffed with money for which he cannot find a home, so that he looks feverishly around in all directions in the hope of discovering the most promising investment prospect. Such people probably do exist, but they are unlikely to be numerous. After the notorious Plovdiv gambling games, which now have appeared in Sofia, the state quite rightly decided not to be left behind. From 1 December 1990 the agents of the Bulgarian National Bank, the commercial banks, and the State Insurance Institute will begin selling state loan securities, in the form of anonymous certificates with values of 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 10,000, and 50,000 leva, with no limit on the amount which can be purchased. Deputy Minister Evgeni Uzunov announced this on 31 October at a news conference in the Ministry of Finance. The loan will pay 15-percent interest, and repayments (with interest) will start a year after the date of issue (i.e. 1 December 1991). The loan will remain in force until 1996.

The purpose of the bonded loan is perfectly clear, namely, to compensate for the domestic deficit, which is estimated at present to be 1.2 billion leva. The officials at the news conference did not venture to forecast the likely receipts for the state budget, but according to some estimates already made, the amount is expected to be between half a billion and one billion leva.

The government hopes that the attraction of a high interest rate will bring the Bulgarian citizens' idle money back into circulation. However, how high the interest rate actually is is a matter of dispute. From the answers given by the deputy minister it became clear that the rate will vary according to the rate of inflation, which according to his information was now running at 20-25 percent—a very optimistic picture. In the views of Western specialists, inflation is already approaching 100 percent, so that quite a few people will think seriously about where to invest their savings—in the bonded loan, or whether to wait for privatization. "They will make their own decisions" was the ministry's position. In fact, a compromise version is also available, because it will be possible to buy and sell the securities. Another important guarantee is that the bonds will be protected against inflation. Certain controversial issues remained, such as the repayment procedure in the event of so-called "compulsory exchange," if a new currency issue is made. Evgeni Uzunov did not want to commit himself by answering.

The government has made its move. Now it is the Bulgarian citizen's turn to decide—whether to buy the bonds, wait for privatization, or look for real estate to buy. The possibilities are numerous. Those without savings books are content. They have no money, but they have no worries either.

Winter Water Supply Said Threat to Industry

AU1911174390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 17 Nov 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Water Supply Companies Need Urgent Help"]

[Text] Stopping the production of asbestos-cement and metal pipes, pumps, pump components, spare parts for vehicle transportation, and the growing energy crisis have presented the water supply system with a situation in which it cannot function normally. This fact is stressed in an address of the companies and enterprises of the country's water supply and canal systems, sent to the Grand National Assembly, the president, and the prime minsiterr.

Those companies appeal for urgent assistance and cooperation in resolving the pressing problems the branch faces.

The restrictions in electric power supply which have been introduced and the anticipated low temperature during the winter will cause the freezing and destruction of the pumping stations. The shortage of transportation and fuel will mean that the repair brigades will not be able to conduct normal repair work.

Without immediately resolving all these problems, the supply of drinking water for the population will actually stop, regardless of the great stress under which all 18,000 water supply workers are working, the address reads.

Limited Customs, Tax Concessions for Imports

AU1911210390 Sofia BTA in English 2040 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)—As from November 15, 1990 some customs and tax concessions have been introduced for the import of certain consumer goods. They will be in force until March 31, 1991.

The imports exempt from customs duty include food (including fruit and vegetables but excluding alcoholic drinks and wine), soap, detergents, woollen fabrics and woollen ready-to-wears, children's clothing, underwear and bed linen, socks, stockings and tights. Bulgarian juristic and natural persons will be allowed to import duty-free footwear, electric batteries and storage batteries, lighting fixtures, heating and insulation materials, forage and forage components and matches as well as raw and prime materials for the production of these items.

Liquid fuel and lubricants imported by companies and individuals, excluding those imported under intergovernmental agreements, are exempt from customs and excise duty and from turnover tax. The excise duty on the import of coffee is reduced to 30 per cent and of safety matches to 35 per cent.

New Prosecutor General Outlines Goals, Plans

AU1211093990 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 Nov 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Chief Prosecutor Martin Gunev by unidentified reporter, in Sofia on 5 November: "It Is Not Excluded That the Prosecution Service May Pay for Others' Sins"; first paragraph is DUMA introduction]

[Text] Last week the Grand National Assembly elected Martin Gunev as chief prosecutor of the Republic. On the morning of 5 November he held a meeting in Sofia which considered issues relating to the future activities of the prosecution service. We interviewed him after this meeting.

[Reporter] In assuming the post of chief prosecutor, does it not seem to you that you will have to pay for others' sins?

[Gunev] It would not be right for other people to be made responsible for the sins of certain people. However, I must say to you that, if shortcomings have been permitted in the work of the prosecution service, we will try to correct them in a very short amount of time. Despite this, the possibility is not excluded that we may have to answer for others' sins.

[Reporter] What will the first steps be to change things? Will new cadre changes take place in the prosecution service?

[Gunev] Our first steps will be aimed at restoring the links with the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the investigation and financial control departments. There will naturally be cadre changes, which will have to be carried out very carefully.

[Reporter] What is your view on the declaration by the Sofia district prosecutors which raises a number of problems regarding everyday conditions and financial issues?

[Gunev] The issues raised by the district prosecutors in Sofia and the region around Stara Zagora are of concern to all prosecutors in the country. The issue of labor remuneration is far from the least important. Their salaries do not correspond to the heavy responsibilities of their profession.

[Reporter] In your opinion, are unfounded attacks being made against the prosecution service?

[Gunev] I do not think that we might describe them as unfounded attacks, it is more appropriate to call them allegations that we are not active enough. The prosecution service is now doing quite a lot in various directions, and the public is not aware of this. This information blackout will be overcome. We have no reason to hide anything from the people, and expect cooperation and mutual trust from the public.

[Reporter] What should be done to restore the lost confidence in the prosecution service?

[Gunev] I receive citizens every day. They come to me with their complaints and hopes. I do not agree that we must restore the lost confidence, because it has not been lost. The need to strengthen this confidence is something else again. This will happen when the prosecutors muster the self-confidence to apply the principles of equality of citizens before the law, and to apply the law precisely and fairly.

[Reporter] How can one stop possible attempts by various public and political forces to apply pressure on the prosecution service?

[Gunev] The political forces and public organizations now have an interest in ensuring that the prosecution service has favorable conditions for carrying out its serious and responsible work. At present there are no attempts to exert pressure, so there is nothing which has to be stopped.

[Reporter] What do you think the new law on the prosecution service should be like?

[Gunev] It should be just as it is adopted by the Grand National Assembly. The draft law will be proposed by the prosecution service itself, but in any case this issue is also connected with the adoptions of a new constitution.

[Reporter] Which of the questions put to you by the members of parliament did you find most difficult to answer?

[Gunev] I do not think there were any questions which I found difficult. I may be mistaken, but I was left with the impression that the atmosphere in parliament was benevolent.

166 Returned From Iraq; Fewer Than Expected

AU1911155790 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 16 Nov 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Group of Bulgarians Returns From Iraq"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Nov—There was no violence or being roughed up by the Iraqis. The psychological stress and the fear of the unknown were our main problems. If the situation normalizes we can return to Iraq and Kuwait; there will be more work than before in this part of the world.

This was the unanimous opinion of the Bulgarian citizens who returned to Sofia today. They worked in Iraq and Kuwait and unwillingly became hostages following the outbreak of the Persian Gulf conflict. According to information provided by the employees of Sofia airport border control, some 166 Bulgarians were aboard the Iraqi Boeing 707, and not 175 as had been expected. According to some of those who returned, several Bulgarians decided at the last moment to remain and continue their work in Iraq. After all, no one went there for a pleasure cruise, was the explanation given most often.

Unfortunately, we are the only country to have dragged out in such a way the process of returning citizens who wanted to return. Furthermore, the Bulgarian delegation which visited Iraq returned without taking along even one single

Bulgarian citizen. This is how Aleksi Dimitrov, Agrocomplex employee and member of the Initiative Committee on Evacuating the Bulgarians, expressed his bitterness. Pointing out that politicians, diplomats, journalists, and the leaderships of some of our companies are guilty of causing the long delay in returning the Bulgarians from Iraq, he stressed the important role of the initiative committee on effecting the return of the group.

The next group is expected to leave Baghdad on 20 November.

Second Flight Arranged for 20 Nov

AU1911211890 Sofia BTA in English 2112 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov (BTA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the BTA that, as agreed, Bulgarian workers and experts who wish to leave Iraq will board a second homebound flight tomorrow.

According to a preliminary report from the Bulgarian Embassy in Baghdad, 152 Bulgarians will be repatriated on this flight.

Report on Havel Interview on Revolution Anniversary

LD1611145190 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] On the eve of the anniversary of 17 November 1989, President Vaclav Havel reflected on our society's achievements over the past 12 months. In an interview granted to a CTK correspondent, he noted that what is mainly highlighted today is all that we have not succeeded in since the fall of the totalitarian regime and that an atmosphere of disillusion, dissatisfaction, and nervousness prevails. The president said that he shares many aspects of this dissatisfaction and impatience with our public. He emphasized, however, that several issues where success was achieved should also be recalled in this atmosphere. These are, for example, the agreement on the departure of Soviet troops, free elections, and the adoption of many laws, although many are still waiting to be passed.

Vaclav Havel said that by saying this he does not wish to create the illusion that we have managed to carry out all that we planned. In the center of attention now, however, is the economic reform and the president expressed the conviction that its legislative bill will soon be completed.

Havel Meets Federal Assembly Deputies

LD1511030890 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] For the second time today, Federal Assembly deputies met Republic President Vaclav Havel. They drew his attention to the poor quality of individual drafts bills submitted for deliberation and the lack of links between them. They agreed with President Havel on the necessity to work out a legislative program of the Federal Assembly for up to a year, which would determine priorities of individual bills in order that they would create a firm bridge for the transition of our entire society—in new political conditions—toward a state governed by laws.

Havel Talks to Students About President's Role

LD1511234690 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Excerpt] President Vaclav Havel met students at the faculty of philosophy of Charles University in Prague on 15 November for an informal discussion.

In answer to a question about possible applicants for asylum in the CSFR, he said that mass emigration from the USSR would mean, among other things, enormous social and economic complications for us. It is clear, however, that if our policy is based on the ideas of human rights, on humanitarianism, we must have sympathy with unhappy and desperate people. We must try to meet them halfway within the framework of what is possible. What matters is to find mechanisms which are in harmony with us, but which do not put more on our shoulders than we are able to carry.

Vaclav Havel went on to express the view that, in the next constitution, the position of the president should be made stronger. He also pointed to the need to reinforce the integrating role of some federal officials. He said the office of the president would probably also play such a role.

When asked about the screening of candidates for elections, Vaclav Havel said that, in theory, all should be screened. In practice, however, it is more complicated. He said he does not have a clear-cut view on this. [passage omitted]

Rychetsky Discusses Distribution of Jurisdiction

AU1411151090 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 12 Nov 90 p 3

[Interview with CSFR Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Rychetsky by Miroslav Valka and Jaromir Dufek in Modra on 11 November: "Questions for the Deputy Prime Minister"; first sentence is SVOBODNE SLOVO introduction]

[Text] Yesterday we asked Federal Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Rychetsky a few questions.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] Messrs. Calfa and Klaus departed from Modra on Saturday [10 November]. What was the purpose of holding a second day of talks without them?

[Rychetsky] Few of us can be away from our workplaces for 48 hours; therefore, we literally took turns being ministers here. Apart from jurisdiction issues, Sunday [11 November] is being devoted to Slovakia's internal problems, the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement's political profile, the VPN's attitude toward phenomena such as the Slovak National Party, and so on.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] It seems to Czechs that Slovaks always want more in the jurisdiction issue....

[Rychetsky] The issue of how jurisdiction will be distributed is truly a more burning one for the Slovak side. One of the reasons for this is the fact that the Slovak nation is at the stage when it is beginning to establish itself, while the Czech nation feels that it is already beyond this stage. The basic dilemma is that this issue is becoming a Czech-Slovak one. Let me repeat once again that a citizen of this country is not too bothered about whether his affairs are administered in Prague or in Bratislava. He rightly demands that his affairs be administered democratically and to his benefit.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] In Slavkov near Brno you were the only minister to express certain anxieties about the fate of the federation....

[Rychetsky] We cannot approach the subject of our joint state exclusively from a position of sentiment and emotion. I want us to demarcate mutual jurisdiction in such a way that we create a model for our constitutional arrangement which will serve, first and foremost, the individual and not the nations because a nation in this sense does not have to be a sovereign state. I have been telling our Slovak friends for two days now that they are trying to break down open doors. No one is casting doubts upon Slovakia as a nation; Slovaks are casting doubts upon themselves. This is unnecessary.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] Is the Federal Government not afraid that very little jurisdiction will be left to it?

[Rychetsky] We must not create a model whereby the joint state only maintains control of sectors such as the Army, the Interior Ministry, foreign relations.... The joint state must also create fundamental infrastructures which will breathe life into the functioning of the state mechanism: telecommunications, communications, transportation, and so on. If we were to consider the situation from a purely utilitarian point of view, it would certainly suit the Federal Government if the whole burden of responsibility for the economic functioning of the state could be transferred to the republican governments leaving it with just a coordinating role. The period ahead of us will not be easy; from this point of view it would, in fact, suit us if the main burden of social pressures and economic decisionmaking was taken over by the republican governments.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] Can you understand those Czechs who find it difficult to accept that if the federation is to continue, the main decision will be made by Slovakia?

[Rychetsky] I said this some time ago. We must not look upon the joint state sentimentally or emotionally or we will not be able to establish it upon permanent foundations.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] Citizens have no faith in our prime ministers' television smiles following talks similar to those in Modra. It is always proven shortly afterwards that the unity of views is not quite what it was proclaimed to be.

[Rychetsky] I do not doubt that the public must be alarmed. The smiles, however, are not tricks performed by the prime ministers; the fact is, we are formulating a complicated plan which—at this specific moment—fills us with genuine satisfaction that we are managing to agree about something. We are aware of the fact that only a partial step has been taken and that obstacles await us at each further step, which may sometimes result in very critical moments.

[SVOBODNE SLOVO] We would like to believe that there will be as few of these crisis moments as possible.

Meciar on Stalemate of Power-Sharing Talks

AU1411144390 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Nov 90 p 1

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar by Tibor Bucha "on the way from Modra to Bratislava" on 10 November: "Evil Cannot Be Repaid by Evil"; first paragraph is SMENA introduction]

[Text]It was Saturday [10 November] and midnight was approaching. Vladimir Meciar was getting in his official [Tatra] 603 limousine and as he set down, a door was also opened for a journalist. We talked on the way from Modra to Bratislava.

[Bucha] I repeat the question of this morning: Did your anger subside?

[Meciar] Anger cannot ever hold a person for a long time; one does not act rationally when angry. Dozens of stressful situations must be dealt with every day, and I have to cope with that. If not, I would be a memory in just a little while. There was a reason for a serious concern in the morning, and I cannot say that the day-long discussions removed the gloom. We agreed only to meet again and take into account the positive results. What about the negative ones?! There will be some of those, too.

[Bucha] Minister Vaclav Klaus was trying to pretend in front of the journalists that the matters of concern are only trivial, insignificant details.

[Meciar] I disagree. Some of the changes on the part of the Federal Government are of such a fundamental character that if we accepted them, they would return to us before the year 1989. A situation in which some old and some new things would be valid is absurd. It would give rise to legal insecurity and functional nonsense.

[Bucha] I do not want you to tell what happened behind closed doors. Nevertheless, the lobby was full of stories about Minister Klaus's attack on Professor Koctuch.

[Meciar] We are all different. There was a comment which reflected disrespect. Mr. Klaus has a habit in certain moments of lecturing on conduct; however, he does not combine this with self-control. I agree with you that it is a negative phenomenon. For me, the principle is obvious: If you want others to respect you, you must respect them. This also applies to the government members.

[Bucha] There is no danger of an open Meciar-Klaus controversy?

[Meciar] I prefer it when people can reach a consensus. Nonetheless, I consider it a matter of course that if I have an opinion, I defend it. I do so until the opposing party convinces me that truth is not on my side. One, however, cannot organize a personal "duel" in a situation in which one is a national government prime minister and the other federal minister of finance and Civic Forum chairman. I am not even interested in anything like that.

As long as tendencies prevail which could clearly damage the interests of the republic and thereby of the federation—tendencies which conceptually do not fit into the general context of what had been done so far—it is logical that I have to defend my truth and our republic! It is only another reason for the competence controversies to end positively as soon as possible. After all, if anything here makes sense, then it is a concentration on the economic reform, improvement of economic relations, and negotiation of the social stumbling blocks. Those, as you know, are already pushing in through the door, and it cannot be closed on them.

[Bucha] Both Prime Minister Calfa and Minister Klaus left Modra after lunch. If they had stayed to the end, would we have gotten any farther regarding competence?

[Meciar] Excuse me, you are asking me to I evaluate my colleagues. I have gotten used to them commenting on me, and not sparing me. An evil should not be repaid by evil. In politics, everybody must follow his reason and conscience.

Czechs Blamed for Jurisdiction Problems

AU1411105290 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 12 Nov 90 p 3

[Igor Cibula commentary: "The Key Lies in the Prague Center"]

[Text] The collision between the Federal Government and the republican governments over the draft amendment to the constitutional law on transferring authority from the federation to the republics has created a more complicated situation than the one that arose during the "hyphen war" when the federal parliament had to entrust a so-called arbitration committee with resolving the dispute about the state's name. At that time, even President Vaclav Havel became involved in the affair by exercising his authority to avert a constitutional crisis. Perhaps this prevented the worst from happening, but traces of recidivism have remained in the Czech environment because, in fact, the issue of a punctuation mark was not the only thing involved here. The reason for this lies in the lack of preparation on the Czech side which "lacks, first and foremost, competent cultural representatives" as Petr Prihoda, a historian unburdened by traditional Czech complexes in attitudes toward Slovaks, stated a month ago in the weekly FORUM.

The aforementioned trait does not apply as much to Federal Government officials as it does to Czech deputies. To the majority of them "the emphasis placed on jurisdiction in Bratislava is reminiscent of writing down a list of jointly owned property before beginning divorce proceedings." I took this quote from LIDOVE NOVINY where the most evidence of what Prihoda reproaches Czechs for in their attitudes toward Slovaks can be found. Among Prague's political representatives, he has a friend in Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart, who is one of the few people to realize that Czech society has still not rid itself of its "Pragocentric prejudices."

The Czech political right wing, headed by Vaclav Klaus, probably reckons that, during the current international situation, it is really in Slovakia's interest to reach an understanding with the Czechs. The division of our joint state would have a tragic impact on both nations, but the reconstruction of social, and especially economic structures would take longer in the Slovak Republic than it would in the Czech Republic. The Slovak economy's ability to overcome its dependence on Czech resources and markets—where its semi-finished goods and other products are finalized—in such a short time is just as problematic an issue.

The key to resolving the current situation in Czech-Slovak relations lies in the Prague political center. So far, they have only managed to fathom out the phenomenon of Slovak nationalism which the Czech nation apparently also experienced during the 19th century. They have remained in the grip of historical stereotypes; therefore, the actual context of the so-called Slovak issue has escaped them. If the federation is not planned along the lines of sovereignty for the national republics, this issue will remain a source of tension and friction which will rob us of time and energy when implementing the scenario for radical economic reform. It is as if the economic technocrats weighed down by European integrationism do not understand that they are the Slovak separatists' most reliable allies, although their subjective aims are motivated toward maintaining a strong Czechoslovak joint state.

Interior Minister Answers Students' Quesions

AU1611102990 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 13 Nov 90 p 7

[Transcript of a discussion between CSFR Interior Minister Jan Langos and students at the department of social science at Charles University on 5 November: "I Do Not Want To Be a Judge of Morals"]

[Text] Federal Interior Minister Jan Langos visited the department of social science at Charles University on 5 November 1990. During a discussion he answered a lot of questions. The selection of these questions documented, to a certain extent, that the public was interested in problems related to the Ministry of the Interior.

[Question] The activity of the Ministry of the Interior is surrounded by a number of scandals related to certain persons (R. Sacher, J. Bartoncik, A. Andras). What is so specific about your ministry that personnel changes take place so often at the highest level?

[Langos] Problems are caused mainly by the hysteria prevailing among people in our country. I am of the opinion that this hysteria is caused by the fact that people are concerned about the uncertain future. They search for a potential enemy—for an enemy who is immediately visible. They have assigned the role of

enemy to the communists and the State Security [StB]. People ignore problems which directly concern them and concentrate on spheres which were sources of fear in the past. This is the main problem and the Ministry of the Interior is the first to be fired at. We are surrounded by various myths which have their origin in the ignorance of facts pertaining to the StB members, the StB agency, and nomenklatura cadres. Even we do not know everything about these groups. Information which has been gathered can be used for official purposes only.

[Question] Could you be more specific about the problem of screening?

[Langos] Screening leads to a finding whether a certain name and date of birth is or is not on the files of the following organizations: the criminal police, the StB, the Intelligence Service, and Military Counterintelligence. In the StB register a person can be filed as a person under surveillance or a collaborator. There were various sorts of collaboration. As an informant, a person may have had a record in the register, yet he could be unaware of his future mission. Secret collaborators or agents, on the other hand, were obliged to cooperate and they were paid for this cooperation. An agreement with a handwritten signature does not have to exist in all latter cases—that is, the screening may be unreliable. It is difficult to legally define collaboration in a manner which would make it possible to fire an exposed collaborator. Only moral pressure can be exerted on such a person. Personally, I would not like to be a judge of morals because the situation is very complicated. There were various forms of cooperation, some agents worked against the internal enemy, others were used for the protection of the economy. It is necessary to verify all the facts in the files located at the former regional administrations [of the StB]. Only then will one be able to pass some kind of judgement, but even this would bring along a lot of complications. I cannot imagine what purpose the publishing of the network of agents would serve. We have a certain idea about these StB agents. We have assigned the code names that we acquired from existing documents to real persons, we observe their movements, and, at the same time, we want to prevent the leaking of this information to the communications media. After a complete compilation of individual materials we will present our findings about these persons and about the positions they hold to the republican governments and to the Federal Government.

[Question] Mr. Sladek, Republican Party leader, declared that he was preparing a new revolution for 17 November. Is your ministry interested in his statements?

[Langos] We can only react to the signs of unpermitted arming. If Mr. Sladek does not use illegal means, he can attempt to start a revolution any time.

[Question] When there is a new personality in public life, we immediately learn about his connection with the StB. Is this a part of the policy of the Ministry of the Interior?

[Langos] Certainly not. We try to prevent such information leaks. In fact, only information about two people—Mr. Bartoncik and Mr. Barta—leaked. From December to July, chaos prevailed at our ministry and people who were entrusted with the administration of the ministry did not know their job too much. I do not know whether this information leaked during my ministerial term or before. I can say, however, that I keep the central evidence today in such a manner as to exclude another leak of information. Under given circumstances, I am of the opinion that it is a success that there were only two leaks.

[Question] How are you going to protect the reputation of the people who were accused of having been StB collaborators and who have no means of defending themselves against such accusations?

[Langos] There is only one way of preventing such unpleasant things from happening before the local elections. I want to appeal to all political parties that they inform their candidates that there is a possibility of submitting individual requests for screening at our Ministry. Findings will be delivered to their own hands and they will be able to use these findings as documents protecting them against slander. Whoever does not request screening will be exposed to attacks from his surroundings.

[Question] Is there any truth to the claim that some documents pertaining to StB activity in our country have been removed to Moscow?

[Langos] Almost all the files from the StB's intelligence service have been deposited in Moscow. An official agreement existed among Warsaw Pact countries about the activity of security organs in individual states. We will probably never get these materials back. The very best we could hope for would be incomplete copies.

[Question] At this weekend's Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] congress Jan Carnogursky declared that it is impossible to achieve Slovak independence from one day to the next. From the statement issued by the KDH, it is also apparent that Slovakia wants to enter into a united Europe as an autonomous entity. What is your view of these stances and of Mr. Andras?

[Langos] Jan Carnogursky is my close friend, but I admit that he has been my greatest disappointment since last November. His ideas about Slovakia's entry into Europe are uncertain and the statements made by him are—from the political point of view and with regard to the current period—irresponsible, to say the least. As far as Mr. Andras is concerned, not too long ago I myself defended him in front of Vladimir Meciar; however, Mr. Andras made so many basic political errors in his conduct that it was impossible to tolerate him further. Even in view of his inexperience and the pressure he was being subjected to. He himself recognized this fact and tendered his resignation. The prime minister's stance was, in this instance, absolutely justified as the government

cannot be outflanked by the publication of certain information from the Interior Ministry, which is something Mr. Andras did several times on his own initiative.

[Question] A few days ago an article was published in the CENTRAL BOHEMIAN EXPRESS about the uncovering of the real background to the events of 17 November last year. People deplored in the article for their cooperation with the StB will sue EXPRESS. What is your view of this revelation?

[Langos] I know this article; the article in EXPRESS is connected with two items which were published at the beginning of this year and which I read. Both items appeared independently of each other. One was based on the Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion and develops these elemental protocols until the present. The other material mainly concerns the globalization of the superpowers' worldwide conspiracy. It claims that the StB is—despite the KGB, the Soviet Union, and its interests—somehow linked to the CIA and its interests. Specific incidents from the past 20 years are brought into this claim. I know this method of confusing events from the experiences of prisoners in cells who conjure up various means of cooperating with dark forces and their participation in the organization of great crimes. It seems to me that the aforementioned article originated in the same way; however, there is no evidence for any of this. The fact that this material was published by the CENTRAL BOHEMIAN EXPRESS, in my opinion, is not politically motivated. If people are attacked in the article, it is necessary to sue EXPRESS and demand financial compensation. This is up to them. It will then be up to the editorial board to support their published declarations by providing some proof. The possible consequences for EXPRESS, however, should definitely not be seen as the implementation of any form of political persecution. I would also like to add that the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted is preparing to take a public stance and demand evidence from the editorial board to back up the verity of these revelations.

[Question] Mr. Minister, you recently abolished our intelligence service. What will the fate of its foreign based staff be?

[Langos] This order had repercussions for intelligence service staff in the sense that they stopped receiving money. I will not influence whether they return home and find other employment. We will not get by without an intelligence service in the future and, therefore, we will establish a new one. I am not reckoning with the cooperation of former intelligence service staff because, although they are highly intelligent people, I have no reason to completely trust them. The contents of the new service's work will be rather different from previous contents. The methods which we utilized—not always the most moral ones—will also be replaced.

CSL Approves New General Secretary, Screenings

AU1511092390

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 12 November on page 1 carries a 500-word "LD"-signed report on a plenary session of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL), held in Prague on 10 November. On the same page, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE carries a 600-word "Statement by the CSL Central Committee" on the first anniversary of the 17 November 1989 events and a 300-word "Resolution" adopted at the above session.

According to the report on the plenum, the "main items on the agenda" were preparations for the local elections and the party's land setup. The report mentions that the plenum was addressed by P. Rybar, chairman of the preparatory committee of the CSL land organization for Bohemia, and F. Tomecek, chairman of the preparatory committee of the CSL land organization for Moravia and Silesia. The plenum also "approved the appointment of a new CSL secretary general—Engineer Pavel Sustr from Nove Mesto na Morave. Pavel Sustr, who is 35 and a father of two children, previously held the post of District National Committee deputy chairman."

The resolution passed at the session includes the following passage: "The CSL Central Committee gives its consent to the screening of all CSL candidates running in the communal elections to be held on 24 November 1990. At the same time it decides to carry out screenings of all paid CSL staff and of all functionaries of CSL District Committee Presidiums, CSL Regional Committees, the CSL Central Committee, and CSL Auditing Commissions. All journalistic staff of newspapers and periodicals published by the CSL will also be required to undergo screenings. Effective 12 November 1990, all newly hired CSL employees and paid functionaries as well as editors of CSL newspapers and periodicals will be subjected to screening."

Survey of Votes for Federal Assembly Elections

AU1611095890 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 14 Nov 90 p 3

["toh"-signed report: "How Would They Vote?"]

[Text] At yesterday's news conference, representatives of the Group for Independent Analysis [AISA] briefed the journalists on the Value Orientation of the Population of Czechoslovakia. The research took place from 5 October to 19 October 1990 on a representative sample of 1,398 respondents. The question: "If the elections to the Federal Assembly took place tomorrow, which party would you vote for?" was answered by citizens of the Czech Republic as follows: Civic Forum—32 percent; Movement for Autonomous Democracy-Society for Moravia and Silesia—15 percent; Green Party—11 percent; Social Democracy—nine percent; Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside—nine percent; Communist Party—seven percent; Czechoslovak People's Party—six percent. In Slovakia, 29 percent would vote for Slovak

National Party; Christian and Democratic Union—19 percent; Public Against Violence movement—17 percent; Communist Party—11 percent of respondents. On the question of whether they are satisfied with their life, the respondents from the Czech Republic answered as follows: seven percent very satisfied; 66 percent on the whole, yes; 24 percent not very satisfied; three percent not at all. And in Slovakia: four percent very satisfied; 46 percent on the whole, yes; 45 percent not very satisfied, five percent not at all. In addition, to the question: "Do you believe that all the Federal Government does is right?" —in the Czech Republic five percent of respondents replied almost always, 43 percent mostly, 47 percent only sometimes, five percent never. In Slovakia, seven percent replied always, 26 percent mostly, 56 percent only sometimes, and 11 percent never.

Deputy Finance Minister on Budget Expenditure

AU1611112690 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 90 pp 1, 2

[Vladimir Cechlovsky report: "There Is a Deficit of 28 Billion [Korunas]"]

[Text] Prague (from our own correspondent)—According to the proposed law on the federation's budget regulations, the federal budget's overall revenue next year should amount to 92 billion korunas, while approximately 120 billion korunas will be required. The total revenue for all the budgets—including the budgets for towns and communities—will, at the same time, come to approximately 479 billion korunas.

CSFR Deputy Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik revealed these figures on Tuesday [13 November] at a joint session of the Federal Assembly Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations Economic Committees. Apart from the aforementioned law, the committees also discussed the draft constitutional law associated with it which alters and supplements Constitutional Law No. 143/1968 on the Czechoslovak Federation. The deputies' discussion mostly centered around those paragraphs which should guarantee the federal budget its vital revenues. These paragraphs include the stipulation that a 30 percent share of the income from turnover tax and a 30 percent share of the income from the levies on profit will be allotted to the federation. Kocarnik pointed out that, in view of the great uncertainty about the economy's development, this figure is the minimum share for the federal budget. To cover the deficit between the revenue expected and the actual revenue required, it will be necessary—according to the minister—to utilize the budget law to alter the federation's share of the revenue from selected taxes. If this does not happen, stated Kocarnik, the federal budget would not be able to cover certain expenditures which would then have to be covered by the republican budgets. In this connection, however, he warned against reducing the federal budget's share of the CSFR's overall budget expenditure. Last year this amounted to 17 percent and was, apparently, the lowest in the world.

What kind of expenditure should be covered by the federal budget next year? According to Kocarnik, expenditure on defense (according to preliminary estimates, approximately 27 billion korunas), on external security (4.5 billion korunas), on federal state administration and justice (3 billion korunas), on science (2 billion korunas), on state compensatory payments—which make provision for the increased cost of food—(27 billion korunas), on judicial rehabilitation (1.5 billion korunas), on compensation for pensioners and children in connection with the expected increases in the cost of energy and fuel (7.5 billion korunas), and so on. These are such large sums that there are no reserves for unforeseen events, said Kocarnik.

He also spoke about subsidies for 1991. Their percentage of overall expenditure will continue to decline dramatically, he said.

Official on Slovakia's International Relations

LD1611133390 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1100 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Report on news conference by Milan Knazko, minister of international relations of the Slovak Republic, by editor Michal Michalcik at the office of the government on 16 November]

[Text] [Michalcik] Minister Milan Knazko said at the press conference that as of today a new stage will start in providing information about the activity of the Slovak Government in the field of international relations. He promises journalists that he or his deputy will meet with them at least once every two weeks with the main aim of preventing any distortion of the image of Slovakia in the foreign press, as was the case recently in the Austrian and the U.S. press, as well as in the Czech papers—in LIDOVE NOVINY. Any material on Slovakia in these papers over the last few weeks automatically accused it of nationalism, fascism, or anti-Semitism.

We have heard some interesting information with regard to tomorrow's visit by U.S. President George Bush in Czechoslovakia, specifically in Prague. The only reason he cannot come to Slovakia is the brevity of his visit. A Slovak representation consisting of Meciar, Miklosko, and Knazko, however, will have a separate half-hour meeting with the U.S. President.

[Announcer] This is one of the new facts of which we have not informed you before, listeners.

[Michalcik] It is one of the conditions of the Slovak Government in the division of jurisdictions that if high-ranking political representatives make a visit to our country which is longer than one day, they are automatically to come to Slovakia, too. If a different situation arises, as it has now in the case of the U.S. President, conditions should be created in Prague for separate talks.

To mention the future foreign activity of our Slovak Government, there is a visit to Austria at the top level

starting on 26 November. On 15 December there will be a visit to Hungary—the postponed visit. We also have contacts with regional governments, very good ones as mentioned by Minister Knazko, for example with Catalonia in Spain; with Bavaria, Hessen, and Baden in Germany; and on 1 December we shall sign the first treaty between Slovakia and the Walloon country.

In answer to questions from journalists, Minister Knazko answered questions on the topic of the first anniversary of the revolution, in which he played an important part. He said that although in many cases the revolution had still not fulfilled the expectations and hopes placed in it, the reason for it is that we are all learning to live in democracy: politicians, the public, and also we journalists.

Slovak Trade Unions Set Strike Alert for Media

LD1911200490 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Bohuslav Gecy report]

[Text] Representatives of trade unions from the central mass media—that is, radio, television, and CTK, met in the Slovak radio building today. They discussed problems which may interest you, our listeners. Bohuslav Gecy reports:

The Slovak Republic Committee of the state-wide Trade Union, Association of Workers in the Mass Media, has called a strike alert in Slovak television, Slovak radio, and in CTK in Slovakia. This strike is to show support for the proposal of the Slovak National Council for a Federal Assembly between the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic, which the Slovak National Council has discussed and approved in its resolution of 29 October 1990. The law has been presented to the Federal Assembly [by the Slovak National Council] thus making use of its legislative initiative. In this way, the Trade Union Association in the Slovak Republic has supported the following principles among others: [that there will be] exclusively two republican organization for state radio and television broadcasting. Czech television and Slovak television will always agree on a joint federal broadcast, and the same also applies to both radio services. The federal organs can participate in the reporting and documentary broadcasts of the radio and television organizations of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Repulic to the appropriate degree. In the event of a general security alert, the federal organs can broadcast on radio and television at any time without time limits.

Violence Reported in Bratislava

AU1511184590 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 14 Nov 90 p 3

[CTK report: "Threats and Violence"]

[Text] Bratislava—As reported by Sregej Michalic, CTK press secretary of the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement Coordinating Center, some 300 people gathered under the windows of the Mozart House yesterday. This time, however, not only were there slogans like "Public Against Violence movement's totality!", "Enough of Prague!", "Hungarians!", "Judases!", "We do not want Havel!", "Murderers of the nation!", "Shitheads!", "Long live Slovak Heritage Foundation!", "Long live Markus", or "Independent Slovakia!", there were also physical attacks against the building gate, posters were demolished, and so on. Violence on Jiraskova Street in Bratislava escalated considerably.... What did the participants in this action have in mind when they were yelling at the end: "We will come back again?"

Inflation Talks, Rumors Cause Run on Slovak Banks

AU1611091690

[Editorial report] Several Slovak dailies on 12 and 13 November carry reports on a panic spreading among bank depositors in Slovakia.

Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 12 November on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Deposits Began To Move," publishes a 450-word report by Viktoria Kmetova. According to this report, the "constant references to inflation are creating pressures on the psyche of Slovak citizens" and this has resulted in a panic. Kmetova maintains that the tension is being increased by unsubstantiated rumors that the banks have set a limit on withdrawals. The report concludes with details on the queues and withdrawals in the cities of Trencin, Banska Bystrica, and Presov.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 November on page 1, under the headline "Panic in Front of the Savings Bank Gathers Pace; Is There Any Basis for Concern Over Savings?" publishes a 600-word interview with Lubica Strnadova, head of the Department of Deposits at the Slovak State Saving Bank, by PRAVDA correspondent Elena Klimesova. The place and date of the interview are not given. According to Strnadova, the banks are occasionally having to close for short periods in order to replenish their supplies of cash because customers are withdrawing large sums. Strnadova asserts that the bank is sound and there is no reason for panic.

Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak on 13 November on page 2, under the headline "There Is No Reason To Envy the Slovak Savings Bank," publishes a 300-word report by Renata Lechtova, which also reports current rumors that the banks are limiting the amount of withdrawals. Such rumors claim, for instance, that for withdrawals over 10,000 korunas one day's advance notice must be given, and that tomorrow the limit will go down to 7,000 korunas. Lechtova says she tried to talk to some bank officials but they refused to talk to her, and eventually she had to settle for an on-site report. According to her, the situation appears to be normal and no limits are being imposed. In Lechtova's view, the banks themselves

must bear responsibility for the general "unstable situation," which, she attributes to "the staff of the bank apparatus, lack of information for the public, inflexibility in services, and the general unwillingness to any more for the customer than absolutely necessary."

Moravians, Silesians Establishing Own Parliament

AU1611093890 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 90 p 5

["(JZ)"-signed report: "A New Parliament Is Being Established"]

[Text] Brno (From our own correspondent)—A preparatory committee for the Moravian-Silesian Citizens' parliament has been established in Brno. The demands contained in the second Moravian-Silesian declaration made at the Movement for Self-Governing Democracy-Society for Moravia and Silesia assembly held in Kromeriz on 20 October 1990 have thus been fulfilled. The preparatory committee is composed of representatives from the political parties and movements preparing the appropriate territorial organization, representatives of the writers' community, and representatives from the sciences. The preparatory committee's task is to establish a parliament which will unite representatives from the various streams of social, political, cultural, religious, economic, and administrative life. The writer Jaromir Tomecek was elected the preparatory committee's chairman.

Iran To Supply Crude Oil for Investments

LD1511151790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Talks on economic, political, and cultural cooperation were the main points on the agenda of a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia by Mahmud Vaezi, Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs. As the guest said at a news conference marking the end of his visit, the two sides found similar or even concordant positions in many spheres. It was agreed, among other things, that by the end of this year Czechoslovakia will receive 400,000 tonnes of Iranian crude oil, and supplies of 3 to 6 million tonnes are envisaged for the next year. The supplies should be paid for mainly by investment projects.

Steps To Release Hostages in Iraq Detailed

AU1411130690 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 10 Nov 90 pp 1, 2

[Petr Pravda report: "A Goodwill Mission to Baghdad; Czechoslovak Authorities Are Taking Steps To Save Our Citizens in Iraq"]

[Text] Yesterday morning CTK issued a report from which we selected the following: "The CSFR Government discussed the situation of the 46 citizens being held in Iraq and instructed the minister of foreign affairs to exert maximum efforts and use all available means to speed up their return home."

Asked what the ministry is doing to rescue our citizens in Iraq, Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Martin Palous told us that the ministry agrees with the idea of sending of a public official to Iraq to negotiate the Czechoslovak citizens' release. The ministry is in the position to play the role of a mediator. It is now in contact with certain public figures who would be willing to leave for Iraq. Asked whether Professor Jiri Hajek, former minister of foreign affairs, was being considered for this mission, Martin Palous replied that Mr. Hajek cannot go because he is ill. Palous also said that the person in question would not depart in the next two days. We also asked whether some kind of coordination was being considered between our citizens' evacuation from Iraq and the planned departure by a Czechoslovak anti-chemical warfare unit [for Saudi Arabia]—i.e., whether the unit's departure would be delayed until all our citizens are back in Czechoslovakia. Palous told us that the unit's departure and the return of hostages were two independently organized operations. No coordination of this sort is a subject of discussions among Czechoslovak bodies. It is natural that the Czechoslovak side wants our citizens to leave Iraq as soon as possible.

Additional information was provided to us by Jan Capek from the fifth territorial department of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the subject of steps being taken to rescue Czechoslovak citizens in Iraq, he mentioned that the Czechoslovak side had advanced the offer of humanitarian aid to Iraq two weeks ago (shipment of pharmaceuticals for Iraqi children). Unfortunately, there has been no response to this offer. On 30 October Ladislav Lengyel, who took up the post of ambassador in Baghdad on 29 October, intervened on behalf of our citizens with the head of the relevant territorial department at the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Baghdad. On 1 November, a sharply worded protest note was handed over to the Iraqi side in Prague in connection with the detainment of a group of 18 Czechoslovak citizens [with exit visas] at the Iraqi-Jordanian border. The Iraqi side's main argument [for the detainment] was the intended departure by a Czechoslovak anti-chemical warfare unit for Saudi Arabia.

Jan Capek confirmed that a special mission by a publicly known figure who no longer actively participates in political life was being contemplated. He also said that the Iraqi side is greatly interested in any expression of interest in a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Persian Gulf by a Czechoslovak representative.

Jan Capek also corrected the data on the number of Czechoslovak citizens [currently in Iraq] which the Federal Government's press department handed over to CTK. There are now 54 Czechoslovak citizens in Iraq, 13 of whom are employees of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade. One Czechoslovak citizen—employee of the French Bureau Veritas company—is in prison in Iraq. He caused a traffic accident, in which six Iraqi citizens were killed. He was sentenced to three years, which is the minimum sentence for this kind of offense, and will not appeal the verdict (the verdict has not yet acquired

the force of law). According to the latest available report, he is in a special prison for foreigners at Abu Ghreb, together with an Englishman. They are both living under good conditions. The Czechoslovak consul is in contact with this Czechoslovak citizen. I do not exclude the possibility that he will be released earlier because of good conduct.

In other words, 40 Czechoslovak citizens are being held in Iraq against their will (and not 46 as CTK claimed yesterday). Most of them are in Baghdad, either in a camp or in offices of Czechoslovak organizations. Two Czechoslovak citizens representing the Intersigma organization are putting an assembly line into operation at Iskanderiya. One employee of the Omnipol foreign trade organization is also there.

Jan Capek from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also stressed that it needs to be considered that more than 90 percent of the originally approximately 530 Czechoslovak citizens who had been in Iraq and Kuwait when the crisis broke out were evacuated by yesterday. The record of most other countries in this respect is worse.

We received the following report from the Cernin Palace [seat of the CSFR Ministry of Foreign Affairs] last night: The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received offers of various personalities of the country's public life to leave for Baghdad on a goodwill mission and come back with the Czechoslovak citizens remaining in Iraq. The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not stand in the way of this initiative. Mundhir al-Mutlaq, the Iraqi ambassador in Prague, who had been informed about these offers yesterday, promised that he would inform the Iraqi leadership. He said that he hoped that the Iraqi side would welcome such a goodwill mission and that it would receive this mission in the very near future.

Canadian State Secretary Clark Continues Visit

Attends Dinner Hosted by Calfa

LD1511024890 Prague Television Service in Czech 2130 GMT 14 Nov

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa, in the presence of Minister of Foreign Affairs Jiri Dienstbier gave a dinner today in honor of Charles Joseph Clark, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, on the occasion of his official visit in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of an informal discussion, representatives of Czechoslovakia and Canada dealt with the present international situation and briefed each other on internal political situation in their countries.

Discusses Loans With Klaus

LD1511024290 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Prague Nov 14 (CTK)—In an informal discussion today with Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus asked the Canadian Government to back his country's request for loans among the group of 24 developed nations and international financial institutions.

These loans are necessary, according to Klaus, in order for Czechoslovakia to increase its hard currency reserves and to overcome problems caused by dramatic changes in external conditions. Klaus emphasized that the Czechoslovak Government can not delay economic reform and would therefore welcome a speedy consideration of its request.

Responding to Clark's queries as to conditions for foreign investment in Czechoslovakia, the finance minister noted that the Federal Government's proposed law on privatization of large enterprises sets the share of foreign capital in privatized firms only indirectly. The precise share will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Though the final decision on this matter rests with parliament, Klaus assured his guest that the climate for investment in the CSFR will undoubtedly be liberal.

He also pointed out that Czechoslovakia would welcome more orders for goods from the Canadian side.

Signs Agreements With Dienstbier

LD1511175390 Prague CTK in English 1547 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Prague Nov 15 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and his Canadian counterpart Charles Joseph Clark signed here today an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the fields of cultural, academic, and sports relations and an intergovernmental agreement on promotion of investments.

The two ministers were also present at the signature of a memorandum on building a world commercial centre in Prague. The project will be jointly realized by the Czechoslovak Transport Ministry and Czechoslovak and Canadian companies.

The centre will embrace a railway station, a hotel, a commercial, congress and telecommunications centre, offices, shops, and managerial schooling, recreational, sporting and health care facilities.

EC Official Visiting North Bohemia, Gabcikovo

AU1411134190 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Prague Nov 12 (CTK)—European Community [EC] Director-General for Environment, Consumer Protection and Nuclear Safety Laurens Jan Brinkhorst arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Czechoslovakia "to take stock of cooperation" that has taken place between the country and the community.

Brinkhorst told journalists after his arrival that he would discuss extension of this cooperation with Federal Environment Minister Josef Vavrousek and his Czech and Slovak colleagues. He would visit north Bohemia, a region affected by pollution, and the controversial Gabcikovo-Nagymaros energy and water project on the Danube in south Slovakia, now suspended because of ecological objections.

On Tuesday, Brinkhorst will meet President Havel.

Brinkhorst noted that Czechoslovakia had received 30 million ECU's [European Cirrency Units] from the EC for ecological projects this year and appreciated a recent agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Community on the establishment of the Elbe Commission which is to be concerned with the removal of sources of pollution from this European river.

Kuwaiti Official Expects War 'Within Days'

LD1911185690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] The chief counsellor of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Vienna, who does not believe there will be peace, is on a private visit in Budapest. Julia Tordai interviewed him.

[Begin (Al-Sarida) recording in English, fading to Tordai in Hungarian] If Saddam Husayn does not withdraw from Kuwait today or tomorrow, then war in the gulf will break out within days. This is supported not only by information I have received through diplomatic channels, but it is also the opinion of Kuwaiti refugees currently in Saudi Arabia and in other countries of the Persian Gulf. We are in everyday, direct contact with them, (Zeik al-Sarida), counsellor to the Kuwaiti ambassador in Vienna, who is in Budapest, continued. He then added: According to the Kuwaiti Government, which is in Saudi Arabia, the gulf crisis can only be settled now through military means. In this sense, we are urging and waiting for the war, he said.

The chief counsellor also spoke about the resistance movement in Kuwait which, in his view, is very well organized and is able to shoulder a considerable part in intimidating the Iraqi Army in Kuwait.

I then asked the chief counsellor about the Kuwaiti finance minister's visit to Hungary, expected in the near future. It is known that after the gulf crisis broke out, the international banks froze Iraq's and Kuwait's capital abroad. Some of Kuwait's assets are now accessible, albeit this has not been so for a long time. For example, Switzerland and Great Britain have entirely freed Kuwait's money. The chief counsellor did not yet wish to speak about the utilization of the sums which had been freed, but he allowed speculation that the Kuwaiti minister of finance might visit Hungary within weeks to hold talks on the utilization of the capital, on its possible investment in Hungary. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry on Results of Bucharest Talks

LD1911215390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Today the Foreign Ministry in Budapest issued a statement on Deputy State Secretary Szokai's talks in Bucharest last week.

The discussions held last week in Bucharest by Imre Szokai, deputy state secretary for foreign affairs, did not yield the desired results in spite of the great efforts. This is what the Foreign Ministry statement says. According to the document, it was not possible to finalize the minutes on the talks because the Romanian side was averse to the issue of the Romanian refugees in Hungary figuring in these [minutes] in any manner. The Bucharest position is that there are no Romanian refugees, and the refugee issue does not exist for Romania.

At the discussions the Romanian side regarded every issue regarding the Hungarian minority in Romania to be its exclusive internal matter, and it even denied that the national minorities might have any role in the two countries' relations. Indeed, it was pointed out in Bucharest that international endeavors related to the national minorities would hamper bilateral cooperation.

The Foreign Ministry's statement of today highlights that Imre Szokai took with him and handed over to Romanian President Iliescu a Hungarian draft document which contains the principles and most important issues of Hungarian-Romanian relations. This would have been discussed at the meeting between President Arpad Goncz and Ion Iliescu; however, the Romanian president said that the proposed date of 17 December was not suitable for him, and, in any case, he did not want to sign a document. On the other hand, he said that he wanted to discuss with the Hungarian president, at the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee, a new date for the possible Romanian-Hungarian presidential meeting. Iliescu emphasized that the minority issue is each country's internal matter, and not an interstate problem. Thus, nor did he wish to discuss this at the high-level meeting.

MSZMP Chairman on Relations With CPSU

LD1911095390 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 18 Nov

[Interview with Gyula Thurmer, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP) chairman, by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Gyula Thurmer is the leader of a small party which did not get into parliament; however, it does have international relations, even if they are one-sided. In the recent past he had talks in Beijing and Moscow. He tells us about his experiences and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's [MSZMP] endeavors at home.

[Correspondent] These parties were once known as parties which coordinate their policies with one another. Does this category still apply to these parties?

[Thurmer] Look, every essential political force in the world coordinates its activity in one form or another, or they at least exchange opinions and information. This applies to many parties, from the Christian Democrats to the Social Democrats. Why should it not apply to the other parties of the International Workers' Movement? There is a need for this cooperation, which does not mean an organized form, not a return to the Komintern, or the Office of Information, but a modern, very flexible and very many-hued form of cooperation and information exchange.

[Correspondent] What relations do you maintain with the CPSU? In other words, what are the relations

between the MSZMP and the CPSU? Are they as close, and is the coordination as frequent as it was, let us say, in 1985 or 1986?

[Thurmer] We agreed with our Soviet friends—partly as a result of my September meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, but also at the present discussions—that both parties are national parties. We emphasized that the MSZMP was reborn in a particular historical situation. This time it was not the—how should I put it—liberating troops who brought the socialist idea into Hungary, and neither did our rebirth occur in a situation similar to 1956-1957. The rebirth of the MSZMP in a certain sense even contradicts the Soviet process.

Our relations are good. We agree on the basic issues. I am very glad that in Hungary the Workers' Party is the only political force that has a good relationship with Gorbachev and can speak the same language with the Chinese leaders as well.

[Correspondent] At the news conference you said, on your party's behalf: "We will get into power again." My question is when and with what means?

[Thurmer] Well, naturally, this was an oratorial turn of phrase, although we do believe that sooner or later we will get to power. We see only one means of getting to power: regaining the people's and the workers' trust by democratic, parliamentary means. Four million people living off wages and salaries have still not said either no or yes. We will have to wait and see what they say. We trust that they will support us.

Soviet Embassy on Joint Economic Negotiations

AU1911141290 Budapest MTI in English 2033 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Budapest, 16 Nov (MTI)—The Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union forwarded the following statement to the National Press Service on Friday:

"The Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union took note of the statements made by Antal Annus in the Foreign Affairs Committee of parliament and published in the press, in which he repeatedly attempted to shift full responsibility onto the Soviet side for the lack of progress in the talks on settling the property and financial issues related to the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

"In a move to inform the general public more fully and more exactly, we would like to confirm again that the Soviet Union has a vested interest in the soonest possible solution of this issue and in making mutually acceptable decisions. The proposals put forward in the latest round of talks were aimed at making it easier for Hungary to settle the issues related to the compensation to be paid for the facilities constructed and financed by the Southern Army Group which are now to be handed over. In the course of talks, proposals were made for establishing joint ventures and for utilizing the real estates of the Southern Army Group.

"The Soviet side expressed its readiness to discuss the Hungarian complaints raised in connection with ecological damage and the rent of the facilities used by the Southern Army Group. In October this year, the Soviet side handed over to a representative of the Hungarian Government a list of the technical ancillary units, for which the Soviet side asked appropriate compensation so that the withdrawn units could be duly accommodated at their new garrisons. Since, up to now, no genuine answer has been made to this appeal, the Southern Army Group is forced to use building and other materials from a part of its facilities for this purpose.

"The Soviet Union strictly observes its obligations related to the withdrawal of its troops from Hungary, and lays claim to nothing, except the compensation of investments."

President Goncz Interviewed on Far East Tour

LD2011025890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Interview with President Arpad Goncz by correspondent Jozsef P. Szabo; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The president of the Hungarian Republic returned from his Far East visit over the weekend. Our special correspondent Jozsef P. Szabo asked President Goncz about the experiences and lessons of the visit. [passage omitted]

[Goncz] The justification and the reason for the visit to Japan was that Emperor Akihito was inaugurated and the president of the Hungarian Republic was invited to the inauguration ceremony. I met only goodwill; however, it is obvious that this goodwill is coupled with caution and circumspection. As they say here, it is a characteristic of the Japanese that they think a long time and when they have decided, they act with lightning rapidity. It is this lightning rapidity of action which we would have liked to speed up.

My impression is that Hungary performed a political service to the Korean Republic because of the fact that she was first among the Eastern European states to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with her, which means a lot to them emotionally as well. That alone creates a certain sympathy, which already has its tangible signs, for example, the Samsung enterprise and several economic discussions which are in progress.

[Szabo] The president of the Hungarian Republic told journalists and businessmen several times that what we want from these countries is not assistance, but—perhaps I could put it like this—reciprocally advantageous deals.

[Goncz] Well, according to my judgement, what is most advantageous to us is that which gives us the biggest advantage. If they employ good investment and if they employ profitable investment, and if the big enterprise in question is an intelligent one, then it does not strive to take its profit out of the country's economy, but it reinvests it

and wishes to develop its own enterprise, just as, evidently, their interest is of a strategic and long-term nature.

Naturally, these circumstances...[changes thought] Look, what happens with alms is that they run out and then it is over. Economic relations, if they are profitable, last a long time and they are never over. That is why I would like to achieve this.

[Szabo] President No Tae-u mentioned in Seoul that it is one of the most difficult problems in the relations of the two Koreas that the enemy image still exists on both sides, but mainly in the North. Now, I think what this means is that the minimum of trust is lacking. I wonder whether the minimum of trust exists vis-a-vis the Hungarian Republic—that political trust without which economic relations cannot exist either?

[Goncz] We already (?gave them a sign of this last year) and so did they. I think that the sources of the lack of trust between the Korean People's Republic and the Korean Republic are entirely different from an eventual lack of trust between the new Hungary and the Korean Republic. At all recent events, the meetings between the countries show that they are trying to bridge the contradictions and trying to find a common language, not with identical methods. We cannot very well interfere in their debate.

At all events we wish from our heart that the country's unification should take place with peaceful means. We will try to do what we can to promote this without trying to persuade either side to renounce its stance, because this is a Korean internal affair. My impression is that the historical developments are leading toward the two countries finding a common language and sooner or later they will also find the road leading to unity.

[Szabo] Now, as far as we are concerned, I was astonished to hear here in Seoul that the YONHAP News Agency, which is the news agency of the Korean Republic, even in the recent past talked about the Eastern European countries as communist countries. I wonder what Arpad Goncz experienced with regard to us? Again I am thinking about trust.

[Goncz] I did not feel this coming from the official circles. Actually, this is a residue which exists in more than one part of the world. We have only just arrived at the stage where the United States will hopefully in the near future annul those disadvantages which are summed up in the collective concept of states under communist influence.

[Szabo] Coming back to the economy once more, what is it, according to you, Mr. President, that we can learn, or that we should learn, from the Japanese and the Koreans?

[Goncz] Japan and Hungary do not belong to the same weight group. At the moment, according to my impression, even Korea stands far above us in economic strength. There is a certain similarity, however, between the path—between the path leading to economic power and our owned planned path. They, too, started out on their own path virtually from zero, after being torn by war, and they did not have a great deal at their disposal, apart from their people's talent, working capacity, and creative capacity.

If I look along the path trodden by the big enterprises that I saw, two of which indeed made me think of the 21st century, the (?Daewoo) and Samsung, then I feel a great deal of optimism, and I feel that the biggest thing we can learn from them is the optimism and cheerful commitment with which under very scanty conditions they have set about managing their own (?affairs).

Defense Minister Discusses Arms Reductions

LD1911223790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Interview with Defense Minister Lajos Fur and Defense Ministry spokesman Gyorgy Keleti by studio announcer in Budapest—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Before the Paris CSCE summit, the agreement had been signed that places the relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on completely new bases. What does this mean from the point of view of the Hungarian military? The guest of our studio is Defense Minister Lajos Fur and Defense Ministry spokesman Gyorgy Keleti.

[Fur] This partly facilitates the implementation of our new military doctrine, because here the offensive weapons have been reduced and the defensive ones can come to the forefront, which corresponds to the new Hungarian military doctrine. More important, however, is the part of the agreement that not only the Hungarian forces had to be reduced, but the military forces of every member state within the region, every member of the Warsaw Pact. Because these were much higher than ours earlier, now, as a result of the reductions, they come closer to each other; I could say that military fighting techniques have become more balanced in this region. I could even say that this new situation perhaps means smaller, less military danger for Hungary, for the Hungarian Army.

[Announcer] I imagine civilians are pleased about this kind of thing, but cannot imagine that the Armed Forces are completely happy about it. In my view, they are partly happy and partly worried that demobilizing could create everyday problems in their lives.

[Fur] It is common knowledge that the Hungarian Army anticipated these events to some extent. The Hungarian Army is carrying out a special program for reducing personnel and arms reduction; I say special because we took into consideration the indications of the Vienna

discussions and the signing of certain agreements there, and the preliminary indicators of the Paris agreement. In accordance with this, the Hungarian military, from last year's 106,800 complement of officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers, by the end of this year had been reduced to 80,000. In addition, the withdrawal of several armaments and other equipment, a large number of military vehicles, airplanes, artillery equipment, and armed transport vehicles, which were set out as conditions for reduction by this very agreement, had also taken place.

There is, of course, a very special contrast that the soldier, who knows the destroying power of a particular range of armament and is serving in that unit, is not pleased about the demobilization because it is possible that he will have problems with his position. He could be posted in a different part of the country and perhaps have to chose a new form of armament, but I think this is the life of a soldier, and the soldiers must accept this.

Government Session Reviews 1991 State Budget

LD1811233390 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI)—The Saturday session of the government mainly dealt with the guidelines for the three-year economic scheme and the draft of the 1991 state budget, government spokesman Balazs Laszlo told journalists on early Saturday evening.

While retaining the philosophy of the welfare market economy in its three-year economic programme, the government considers it invariably necessary to strengthen state intervention in the transitory period in view of the economic crisis and the shift in system.

The draft of the budget, which was now discussed in first reading, will again be on next week's agenda and go before parliament in early December. Should the time be sufficient, the interest co-ordination council will also be consulted.

It became clear during the Saturday session that if the budgetary demands of the ministries, state-run organizations and servicing companies were met, next year the budget would slip 230,000 million forints in the red. Nevertheless, the financible deficit is far below 100,000 million, according to present calculations.

The current talks with the International Monetary Fund on drawing up a three-year programme can only produce a compromise if the government submits a welll-founded and extremely thrifty budget. The government was now looking into possibilities of slashing the budget estimates.

Seeks Defense Budget Cuts

LD1911191190 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)—The latest government session has decided to make considerable cuts to the defence budget for 1991, to avoid a deficit in the state budget.

As far as MTI is informed, 76,500 million forints would be needed to cover defence costs for 1991. However, the government is only giving a figure of 42,000 million.

The budget of the Ministry of Defence for this year is 40,000 million forints, but advisors say a much higher sum is necessary for next year, as such things as spare parts from the Soviet Union will only be obtainable for hard currency as of next year.

This year, the ministry has spent nearly 4,000 million forints on repairs and prices are expected to treble by next year.

The switch to 12 months of military service will also increase costs. (hitherto, military service lasted 18 months.) However, the number of those in the Hungarian Defence Forces will be reduced to 75,000 as opposed to 106,000 early last year.

Defense Ministry Unhappy

LD1911173290 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] The Defense Ministry disagrees with the government over its reducing the ministry's budget for next year. Military experts allude to the fact that by next year we will only be able to purchase the varius kinds of munitions equipment and spare parts from the Soviet Union for dollars. The government wants to pare down military expenditures to somehow try to reduce te enormous budget deficit expected for next year. For this reason, the Defense Ministry next year can expect nearly 3 billion forints less than it asked for.

MDF Establishes Federation of Self-Governments

LD1811234490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Though it is obvious that the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] lost the self-government elections, this is the political party that created a Federation of Self-Governments. It is clear that mainly the opposition mayors will not recognize this body, and, of the more than 3,000 mayors, only 50 are from the MDF. Andras Takacs reports from the founding meeting of the Federation.

[Takacs] The MDF achieved a sweeping victory at the founding of the Federation of Hungarian Self-Governments this morning. In the executive presidium of the new interest-representing body of the self-governments, and in the supervisory committee, the only ones who obtained a place were those who contested the self-government elections under the

auspices of the MDF, or under their sponsorship. This is surprising, if for no other reason than because the great loser in the self-government elections was the MDF. This is the party that is not willing to accept the posts of deputy mayors. It is true that immediately after the founding of the Federation its name had to be changed, after it became apparent that most of the 51 founding members did not have the authorization of their own self-government to join the Federation. Thus, they could only become members of the Federation in their personal capacity; therefore, the new name is the Federation of Hungarian Self-Governments and Self-Government Representatives.

The executive presidium, elected by 27 valid votes, declared its willingness to cooperate with self-government associations previously organized.

MSZP Congress Statement on State of Nation

AU1911094190 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 14 Nov 90 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Congress Statement by the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP) on the State of the Nation"]

[Text] A change of government does not automatically imply a change of regime!

A multiparty system is not automatically a democracy!

A market economy does not automatically imply welfare!

More things are necessary for a true change of regime, for real democracy, and for a bearable life!

We are threatened by economic collapse and chaos. Let us forget about selfish party standpoints. Let all forces in society come together. Let us slow down inflation and the spreading of poverty and unemployment. In the interest of the nation, we offer solutions which correspond to our left-wing order of values.

1. The freeing of inflation rates must be hindered! Major sources of loss have to be closed down, and the obsolete economic structure has to be readjusted. State overspending has to end. We need a monetary policy which is strict, but which does not stand in the way of successful entrepreneurial initiatives.

2. The crisis cannot be resolved unless the economic system is changed. Ownership conditions have to be fundamentally readjusted. We have to secure the spreading of private property, as well as of property based on free association. The property reform has to be accelerated according to the rules of fair play, and disparities in opportunities have to be limited. We want a type of privatization which will make owners out of as many people as possible.

The land owned by agricultural cooperatives should become the property of the cooperative members themselves. People who work on state farms should have the possibility to own shares in state land. Any type of compensation could only be issued gradually, in accordance with the country's stamina. We reject the reprivatization of factories, shops, apartments, and land.

3. We need to open up to the world market in a determined way! The domestic market can only be developed in close relation with the world market. We oppose isolationism. We reject one-sided economic dependency. We have to settle our disorderly economic relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as with the Soviet Union.

4. A social market economy cannot exist without the protection of workers and employees! New jobs have to be created through the expansion of services and the development of neglected areas. We have to help unemployed people find jobs and undertake initiatives. Unemployment benefits can only be a temporary solution.

5. Employees, organize yourselves! We can only defend ourselves against the merciless consequences of the market economy if we are organized. We support the free association of employees and the joint action of the currently divided interest representation movement.

The dramatic events of the recent past show us that conflicts between employees, employers, and the government can only be solved through a continuous coordination of interests. An institutionalized system of interest coordination has to be established in enterprises, at a sectoral level, and throughout the country.

6. Let us not allow our natural environment to become uninhabitable. Environmental pollution has its greatest impact on people who live under the worst circumstances. The development of new sources of danger and the creation of polluting technologies have to be prevented. Neither the country nor the self-governing bodies should find themselves in a situation where they have to use up their own natural resources.

7. We protest against any type of negative discrimination! The unity of our nation is threatened by discrimination as regards ideology, ethnic origin, family background, or denomination. We want equal opportunities in education and in every other area of life.

Our country is undergoing an economic, social, and moral crisis. The crisis can still be cured. A large part of the population is disillusioned, but its confidence can be won back. We have to act together quickly! We socialists are ready, and we call upon all members of society, the political parties, the interest representation organizations, and the church to contribute toward the removal of the dangers threatening our nation.

It is not too late yet!

Siofok, 11 November 1990.

Parties Issue Statement on Land Ownership

LD1911113690 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI)—After holding a discussion on Sunday, representatives from the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the Independent Smallholders' Party, the Christian Democratic People's party, the Alliance of Free Democrats and the Socialist Party issued a letter of intent on landed property.

The letter regards compensation for the past 40 years of injustices as necessary, according to the conditions after the 1945 land distribution. Compensation bonds were to be issued for use as a means of payment with the privatisation of state property.

The demand for land by those entitled to compensation would be given priority, should the land available be insufficient. The land thus distributed would not exceed 50 per cent of the co-operative farm land. Locals would enjoy priority treatment with the conversion of investment trust shares into land.

Economic Research Institute on 1991 Prognosis

AU1911142790 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Nov 90 p 3

[MTI report: "We Are Facing Blows That Have Not Been Experienced for Decades"]

[Text] The consulting firm Consulting Sensor Marketing and Financial Advisory Inc. organized a one-day national economic forum in Miskolc on Wednesday, 14 November, with the participation of 150 leaders of economic organizations and industrial companies.

Introductory speeches were given by Almos Kovacs, the Finance Ministry's deputy state secretary, Ferenc Horvath, head of a department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Economic Research Institute Chairman Andras Vertes. The three men stressed the importance of continued privatization, of the termination of losses caused by wasteful investments, and of the strengthening of the role of private property. They stated that it was important to further extend the liberalization process and to rationalize the conservation of energy.

Compared to more developed European countries, the efficiency of Hungarian industry is still rather low, despite the fact that 70 percent of the national revenue comes from industry. The whole economy is burdened by the fact that our consumption of raw materials and energy is specifically 40 percent higher than the average consumption of semi-developed industrialized countries. For the manufacturing of some products, a domestic producer will use an average 50 percent more capital than producers from other countries. The conversion into dollar accounts on the Soviet market, on 1 January 1991, will entail quite a serious increase in prices, and at the same time, a 30-percent loss in terms of trade is also to be expected. This year, industrial production fell by 10 percent, and a further five percent decrease can be expected in 1991. According to experts, the compulsory drop in industrial production could only come to an end in 1992.

The chairman of the Economic Research Institute pointed out that the precision of previous forecasts—criticized by many people—was proving to be true. According to the Economic Research Institute, in 1991, the Hungarian economy will be facing blows which have not been experienced for decades. In 1991 the country will have to bear the heaviest burden to date. We need a program which can handle the crisis, but such a program should definitely not be a shock treatment.

At the meeting, it was pointed out that the current situation had been caused by the close relation between politics and the economy. In spite of this, today—once again—politicians want to interfere in the economy, which is beginning to recuperate and once again, an interfering hand can be seen in the form of the State Audit Office. The privatization process has also been excessively controlled, Western investors are biding their time, and it can be feared that this will cause further serious damage.

The complete and comprehensive reform of the state budget is running behind schedule, and it might only be ready in 1992, at the earliest. At the meeting, it was stated that such a delay should not have been allowed. Furthermore, certain elements of the current taxation system clearly hinder the development of the economy.

The experts stated that, in its efforts to handle the crisis, it was essential for the Hungarian economy to prevent the freeing of inflation rates. According to the experts, a 28-percent inflation rate for 1990, and a 40- to 45-percent inflation rate for 1991 was still manageable and controllable. The local taxation system that is to be introduced was also mentioned in relation to this point. It is expected that, as a result of the population's resistance, this system will present the self-governing bodies with an almost impossible task.

Transport Strike Continues in Gdansk, Krakow

Talks in Gdansk Do Not Yield Results

LD1911203290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Excerpts] In Gdansk the strike of employees of the municipal transport enterprise is continuing. Since morning, talks have been going on in the municipal office on the introduction of alterantive transport. So far, long discussions with representatives of the transport department of the voivodship office have not yielded any results.

The town has virtually no money for anything. The final decision [words indistinct] those enterprises which have their own fleets of vehicles. Someone has to carry the cost of this. Hospital directors are already appealing for help. [passage omitted]

Some news just in: Gdansk Voivoda has issued a decision that alternative transport be started as of tomorrow morning.

Solidarity Supports Strikes

LD1811233590 Warsaw PAP in English 1911 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov—A conference of Solidarity representatives of 34 transport enterprises (out of 57 affiliated to the Solidarity National Co-ordination Transport Commission) voiced today their full support for the strikers in Gdansk and Krakow. They said however that commissions in individual transport enterprises should decide whether to stage an all-Poland strike of the public transport on November 20.

Public transport enterprises in Krakow and Gdansk continued their strikes this weekend.

Also, the Polish Socialist Party and the Polish National Community-Polish National Party issued statements supporting the strikes of transport employees.

Krakow Workers Conditionally End Strike

LD1911225890 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Krakow, 19 Nov—Many-hour talks between the city council of Krakow and the strike committee, concluded in the small hours today, resulted in the ending of the six-day strike of the city transportation in Krakow.

Strikers gave up their pay claims and agreed to transformation of their enterprise into six companies provided this will be the first stage of introducing new structures to the firm.

Coal Miners' Strike Said Most Likely on 20 Nov

LD1911214390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Some late news. Because of the impossibility to meet miners' pay demands, it is most likely that about 40 hard-coal collieries will start a strike tomorrow at 0600. Such is the conclusion of today's talks between the miners and government representatives including Deputy Prime Minister Leszek Balcerowicz.

Mazowiecki Discusses Dealing With Strike Claims

LD1811053490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Interview with presidential candidate Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki by unidentified reporter at the Univeristy of Lodz; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Mazowiecki] It is quite a different matter when a presidential candidate in the United States promises to lower taxes, and then once he becomes president does not lower these taxes, and something else again when a presidential candidate in Poland promises to give out 100 million [zlotys] per head, because it is quite certain that it will not be possible to do this. That is why I try not to do this.

[Reporter] One of the most interesting questions put during this meeting—at which Internal Affairs Minister Krzysztof Kozlowski was also present—was: What do you think about the pressure from the coal mines, and are you stubborn-minded?

[Mazowiecki] In these past days it has not just been the problem of the pressure from the coal mines, but the strikes. Well, I do not want to make the accusation that these strikes are being instigated; I have no proof of that. However, it is an incontrovertible fact that these strikes are arising out of an atmosphere in which claims are being aroused, and people are being told that the government will capitulate before these claims. Well, this government will not capitulate before these claims, because it does not have the wherewithal for satisfying these demands. I say this quite clearly, that in the matter of wage settlements the government cannot at the moment—because this would bring in its wake an avalanche of demands—change its stance.

Am I stubborn-minded? There are all sorts of die-hards, are there not? [laughs, as does audience] There are those who bang their fists on the table, and there are those who do not give up in trying to reach their goals. I belong to this second sort.

Mazowiecki Spokeswoman Rejects Tyminski's Charges

LD1811234990 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov—In connection with charges made recently by Stanislaw Tyminski, an independent candidate for Poland's president, during his election campaign, the Polish government spokeswoman has sent the following statement to PAP:

"During an electoral meeting in Zakopane candidate for the president of the Republic of Poland Stanislaw Tyminski accused Tadeusz Mazowiecki of the betrayal of the nation.

"Stanislaw Tyminski also accused the government of cooking statistics on our economy and of selling out the national property to foreign capital for free. These statements are completely false and groundless. Also other parts of Stanislaw Tyminski's statement, saying that we find ourselves in the state of war and occupation in the economic sphere—equally dangerous as World War Two—and that there is no free press in our country may be only termed as sheer nonsense.

"Under the principles of the election campaign one may make use of various means but this must conform to the law and common sense. However, the use of falsehood and slander is inadmissible and when it concerns the state bodies and Poland's representatives, it also hurts the good name and interest of our state."

In a related development, the Tadeusz Mazowiecki national election committee has conveyed to PAP a statement on Tyminski's accusations, saying among other things:

"Among numerous false and demagogic charges made against Tadeusz Mazowiecki there were slanderous words on the betrayal of the nation.

"Mr. Stanislaw Tyminski insulted the incumbent premier and thereby the representative of the highest authorities of the Republic. The practices of this kind constitute the violation of the law and of basic principles of political culture."

Charges Called Inappropriate

LD1911014490 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Roman Bartoszcze report on election campaign with members of the Charsznica parishes in the Kielce region; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Things have reached the point of such far-reaching slander—one can probably use such a delicate word—as in the case yesterday, when Mr. Tyminski—I do not know, it is probably a Peruvian habit—accused another candidate, Mr. Mazowiecki, of betraying the nation. That is not the sort of thing to be done by a candidate for the presidential office. [Word indistinct] and when preparing a program of another vision, another political and economic philosophy, I did not say I was doing it because someone was betraying, but quite simply because I did not agree with the program and I am presenting another alternative one. The presidential campaign and every other one ought to be based on those kinds of arguments in a political culture, and not on certain kinds of slander.

Proceedings Against Tyminski Ordered

LD1911214290 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Here is a communique of the General Prosecutor's Office, which we received during the news. The prosecutor general has ordered the voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Nowy Sacz to institute preparatory proceedings in the case of Stanislaw Tyminski, who insulted a state body in a statement on 17 November at an election meeting in Zakopane.

The Main Statistical Office, in a statement issued today, also considers unfounded Stanislaw Tyminski's statement that inflation and recession were allegedly 50 percent higher than claimed by official sources.

Final Weekend of Presidential Campaign Reviewed

LD1911012290 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov—The last weekend in the presidential race saw regular campaign meetings by the candidates for the office.

Mazowiecki in Bydgoszcz, Torun

Addressing his supporters from the Bydgoszcz voivodship, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said the living standards should improve in 1993 and named the balanced cooperation between local authorities and the state administraiton the most urgent task.

While in Torun, he told a meeting of his prospective electorate that the time was over for initiatives bringing fast money and that honest and long-wave initiatives would start to determine the Polish business life.

Bartoszcze in Kielce Voivodship

"We cannot look indifferently at the crippled Polish economy and at the decline of the Polish agriculture. The future of our economy lies in the production of all-Polish food," Bartoszcze said at a campaign meeting in a village of the Kielce Voivodship.

Speaking about the presidential campaign, Bartoszcze referred to Tyminski's remarks about Mazowiecki's betraying the nation and said that there was no place in Poland for such methods of the "Peruvian propaganda."

Moczulski in Zamosc

Referring to the presidential race, Leszek Moczulski said it was not important what would be the name of Poland's future president but what he would do and what his program would be like.

Walesa in Warsaw

"Mr Mazowiecki wants to be Poland's president to preserve democracy, I (want the office) to reanimate it, "Lech Walesa told his supporters in Warsaw on Saturday [17 November] and asked whether the selection of Tadeusz Mazowiecki for the office of prime minister had already been a sign of complete democracy and whether everybody had struggled for that alone. [no closing quotes as received]

Candidates State Views on Election Studio Program

LD1911154190

[Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1125 GMT on 19 November carries a 21-minute "Election Studio" program. The program opens with Elzbieta Misiak, who writes for TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, criticizing the style of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's supporters and praising Walesa.

Stan Tyminski, who spent the morning in a studio in Kielce, speaks next on how well his campaign is going and how well he remembers the vacations spent in the Kielce region. He goes on to point out that the region's problems could be solved immediately by changes in taxation.

In the section devoted to Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz the radio carries a retransmission of a meeting he held in the Bialystok region on agriculture and the difficult situation of farmers, whom the government should help through a pro-export policy: for example, Poland should sell its grain surplus to the USSR. He also explains his own agricultural difficulties and criticizes Rakowski's government.

Leszek Moczulski's allotted time period includes a lively discussion from the phone-in regarding the Constitution.

In the time period allotted to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Sejm Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski explains that he supports Mazowiecki for president because Poland needs a feeling of security, and what has been achieved so far has to be protected.

Jan Litynski explains that the needs of politics and policies are more important to Mazowiecki than his own private plans and feelings, and that Mazowiecki took on the job of prime minister although he foresaw that the government would suffer attacks—mostly for things for which it was not actually reponsible—because he thought it was necessary.

During Roman Bartoszcze's time period the radio carries a retransmission from a meeting with youth near Gdansk about the need for the voice of the Polish Peasants' Party to be heard, otherwise there will be a national wall of tears.

Mazowiecki Rejects Walesa's Claim of No Reform

LD1511125490

[Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1125 GMT on 15 November broadcasts a 20-minute "Election Studio" program in which supporters of the six presidential election candidates outline in broad terms their candidates policies.

In Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki's allotted time the radio carries a recording of Mazowiecki's answer to a reporter's request for comment on Lech Walesa's statement that basically no economic reform has been started and that the government reforms amount to merely putting together the old system with safety pins.

[Begin Mazowiecki recording] The basic reform has not only started but is already in an advanced state, first of all in the legislative sphere—all barriers have been abolished, and bases have been created for a free market economy. We already have it: Prices are not set up by the government—with the exception of a handful of products—and we have free market prices. To say that this is holding the old system together with a safety pin is something that does not reflect the reality and changes that are taking place at all. On the other hand, let Lech Walesa show how he would do it better. Let him explain how to do it better. It is enough to listen to the voices of impartial observers of Poland's political and economic scene—the foreign observers who say that processes of changes in the economy, in the system, in the economic system are in an advanced state in Poland, much more advanced than in other countries. Such is the opinion of the IMF, such is the stand of the World Bank, such is the opinion of many countries. After all, when the U.S. Congress recently made a decision to give the President an opportunity to take a positive stand toward the Polish debt, they justified this resolution by the fact that systemic economic changes have already taken place in Poland. [end recording]

Presidential Candidate Moczulski Interviewed

PM1911163890 Katowice TRYBUNA SLASKA in Polish 2 Nov 90 p 3

[Interview with presidential candidate Leszek Moczulski, chairman of the Confederation for Independent Poland, by Ryszard Pawel; place and date not given]

[Text] [Pawel] What made you decide to contend for the office of president of the Polish Republic?

[Moczulski] History and historical necessity. Poland's present condition is such that we must do everything possible to lift it from this state of prostration. And someone must take charge of the operation. I believe that the Confederation for Independent Poland [KPN] has the correct program and that it can direct Poland onto a completely

new course. This is why we have joined the presidential election campaign and this is also why we will take an active part in the subsequent parliamentary election.

[Pawel] How do you assess your chances and the degree of public support for the KPN?

[Moczulski] Public support for the KPN is clearly increasing at a tremendous rate, virtually from one day to the next. If the presidential campaign could last for at least three or four months, and if we had real and equal access to mass media, I would be entirely confident about the outcome of the presidential election. Your question could be also rephrased in the following way: Is time running to fast for us, or are we ahead of time in managing to convince the public about the merits of our program?

[Pawel] There are two points in your program which appear to be particularly controversial: the proposed campaign for a restoration of moral values—which some believe carries overtones of vindictiveness—and the proposal to reduce the central state budget....

[Moczulski] It would be difficult to achieve a restoration of moral values in society if we based it on the spirit of revenge. The proposal to call the guilty to account is not tantamount to demanding vengeance: It is simply an expression of the need for justice. Of course we must reject all vindictiveness. Instead, we should certainly examine the past from the moral and ethical viewpoint and pass judgment on it, but this must be done within the full solemnity of the law.

As regards the second, economic, consideration, a drastic reduction of state expenditure will increase the population's wealth and generate new economic growth. The state wastes enormous amounts of public money. We must not allow this to continue. We must reverse the process of economic collapse by encouraging our citizens' initiative and guaranteeing them a minimum level of prosperity.

[Pawel] What will be your first move if you win and assume the office of president?

[Moczulski] It will, of course, depend on the situation prevailing at that time and on the configuration of a number of different factors at home and abroad. Certainly one of my first moves will be to dissolve the Sejm and the Senate and to call an early election. That is, of course, if I win the presidential election.

[Pawel] Hypothetically speaking, what kind of political coalition would you consider if you were to form a KPN-led cabinet?

[Moczulski] It would be very inappropriate for us to form a ministerial cabinet with only our own members as candidates. The time of party monopoly rule is well and truly over. If I am elected president, I will certainly not appoint a KPN representative as my prime minister. That office would have to be given to a representative of the Solidarity movement—broadly interpreted—or the peasant movement. I could think of many people who could fill that post, but it is certainly too early to name names at the present moment.

[Pawel] What would be your guess as to what the public might expect of President Leszek Moczulski?

[Moczulski] I should think that the public would expect me to show firmness and determination in solving the present problems and settling accounts with the past. If I am elected, I will try to meet these expectations.

[Pawel] We wish you success in the presidential election campaign. Thank you for talking with us.

Citizens' Committees Seek More Election Activity

LD1811233490 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov—A national conference of citizens' committees appealed today to the nation for wider participation in the presidential elections and making up their minds so that a new president of Poland could be elected already in the first round.

The meeting issued a statement, written earlier by the Citizens' National Electoral Conference, which reads in part that "Lech Walesa guarantees the proper direction of the further development of the country and, as Poland's president, he is able to provide genuine chances for the young generation and secure state's and people's security."

The conference also adopted a declaration on the statement by the Soviet ambassador to Poland concerning the former German territories and houses, contained in an interview carried by the SZTANDAR MLODYCH youth daily on November 11. They said (the statement) questioned the present status of Poland, and asked the Polish Government to turn to the Soviet authorities to seek redress.

Mazowiecki Establishes Local Powers Commission

LD1911223890 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki set up a commission for reviewing the division of powers between bodies of rural communities and government administration.

The commission, chaired by Government Plenipotentiary for the Reform of Local Self-Government and Under-Secretary of State at the Office of the Council of Ministers Jerzy Regulski, is made up of representatives of the central government and local administration. The chairman of the commission asked the national meeting of local self-government to delegate five representatives of local self-government bodies to work in the commission.

The commission's tasks include: to present proposals on transferring powers exercised by bodies of the government administration to bodies of rural communities, to work out proposals to amend laws regulating tasks and powers of local self-government and to examine conflicts

and disputes on entrusting rural communities with tasks and powers by bodies of the government administration.

As a government advisory body, the commission should contribute to speeding up the process of shaping a new system of local power and easing difficulties of the transitional period.

Government, Solidarity Discuss Unemployment

AU1511183990 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 13 Nov 90 p 2

["ec"-signed report: "More Paragraphs Than Substance"]

[Text] It is necessary to prepare a program on combating unemployment and bring it before parliament, said the decision reached by a meeting between members of the "Solidarity" National Commission and Labor Minister Kuron on Friday [9 November].

In a communique released on Monday, the trade unionists suggest using public works in 1991 as a source of extra jobs (these public works were meant to be a part of the government's program of investments). In the government's opinion, it is local government authorities that should organize these public works because they have a better knowledge of local needs.

The trade union side also demanded that labor exchanges no longer be administered by the government and be granted special status. The government refused.

Nor was any agreement reached on the following points:

—Limiting the drawing of unemployment benefit to one year; the "Solidarity" side rejected this idea;

—Counting any period of time spent in evening classes or correspondence tuition toward the qualifying period necessary to claim unemployment benefit; the government rejected this idea.

It was decided to make several changes to the Employment Act:

—Unemployed people may be compulsorily deployed on public works only for six months. A deployment in excess of six months will require their permission;

—An unemployed person who has worked less than the statutory six months will still be entitled to unemployment benefits;

—If an unemployed person refuses temporary work or refuses to retrain for another job, he will still be able to receive unemployment benefit after 60 days.

The labor minister said he would set up teams to provide short-term employment for workers in plants due to be closed down. It was also decided that the state treasury's share in the Bank for Socioeconomic Initiatives would decrease to make room for foreign capital therein.

Other subjects discussed included unemployment among young people and the employment of handicapped persons. Talks on the subject of retraining will be continued.

German Border Treaty Seen Heralding New Era

AU2011094590 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 15 Nov 90 p 1

[Karol Zbikowski commentary: "The Treaty Has Been Signed"]

[Text] By moving Poland several hundred km westwards, it was hoped to prevent any possibility of Polish-German rapprochement after World War II and to permanently tie Poland to the guarantor of its Western border, namely, the Moscow system. This system functioned perfectly throughout the existence of the Polish People's Republic.

In the 1950's, when the FRG and France embarked on the task of building a European Community, the border along the Odra-Nysa [Oder-Neisse] Rivers became the actual line that divided us from Europe.

On Wednesday 14 November 1990, this Yalta border mechanism was dismantled. For both countries, the border treaty is one of the most significant events in their postwar international policy.

It is also one of the more important events that confirm the inclusion of a reunited Germany within the Western community and Germany's desire to continue a European policy, including in its relations with its Eastern neighbor.

A Germany that forms part of the structure of the European Community will not be able to turn their thoughts to conquests in the East. Today's FRG is guided by the conviction that in order to remain a European country it must support the progress of the former communist states. These states should join in the task of transforming the old continent not only for their own good, but for the good of Europe.

In November 1990, it will be exactly a quarter of a century since the Polish Episcopate's famous letter addressed to German bishops. The motto of the letter "we forgive and ask for forgiveness" has now became a political, as well as a moral imperative.

The fact that in the preamble to the treaty—in the sentence that mentions the suffering of that war—there is mention of the evictions from former German areas,

shows that the civilization to which we all eagerly profess to belong has also permeated Polish-German relations at official level. Without such culture, the participation of any country in European Community structures is simply impossible.

Walesa Returns To Meet With FRG's Genscher

LD1411195890 Hamburg DPA in German 1917 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—At the end of his one-day visit to Warsaw, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had a meeting on Wednesday evening [14 November] with Solidarity chairman and presidential candidate Lech Walesa. Walesa, who interrupted an election trip to Silesia to attend the meeting, said that a stage has now been passed in bilateral relations. He said he has just come from Opole, where he saw the problems of the German minority. What is important is to even out standards of living and to abolish the visa requirement and other obstacles. Then other problems will soon be solved, he said.

Prior to this, Genscher spoke for an hour in the residence of the German ambassador with representatives of the German minority, to find out about their problems. Afterwards, the representatives said they were satisfied with the meeting. [passage omitted]

Communique on Nastase-Baker Meeting in Paris

AU1911213490 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Here is a communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

During his participation in the CSCE summit in Paris, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Adrian Nastase met yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. The talks dealt with two subjects: the gulf crisis and bilateral relations.

Concerning the gulf situation, the U.S. secretary of state wanted to consult with the Romanian minister—in view of the fact that Romania is member of the Security Council—on new measures considered by the United States. The United States also wants to consult other members of the Council about these measures to ensure the implementation and observation of previous resolutions, primarily the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the observation of Kuwait's independence and sovereignty. In this respect, Mr. Baker referred to the possibility of organizing a new Security Council meeting at the foreign ministers' level.

Stressing the need to make all efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the crisis, the Romanian minister expressed the Romanian Government's readiness to cooperate with the United States and the other Security Council member countries in the adoption of certain measures in keeping with the UN Charter, to achieve the target of bringing about a withdrawal of foreign troops from Kuwait. Mr. Nastase referred to the serious losses suffered by the Romanian economy as a result of the gulf crisis and emphasized that a prolongation of this crisis may eventually affect the world energy stability. He added that, nevertheless, the Romanian Government is decided to make all efforts to observe the UN embargo against Iraq.

Concerning the Romanian-U.S. relations, the discussion concentrated on ways in which the United States can effectively support the process of democratization and transition to market economy in Romania. Mr. Nastase expressed the Romanian Government's appreciation for the $20 million foodstuff aid granted this year by the United States to Romania. Mr. Baker said that the United States is also considering other ways to grant assistance to Romania, including from the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from the Group of 24.

Mr. Nastase also gave detailed answers to Mr. Baker's questions about the social and political developments in Romania, including the stage of the proceedings of the parliamentary commission of enquiry into 13-15 June events, about human rights and the rights of individuals belonging to minorities in Romania, and about the problems raised by the transition to the implementation of the economic reform.

The two ministers agreed that the meeting was most useful for both sides.

Roman Meets Attendees of Symposium on East Europe

AU1911214690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2037 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/11/1990—On Monday Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman met the participants in the international symposium on the "Perspectives and Constitutional Mutations in Eastern Europe," under way in Bucharest.

After welcoming the symposium participants to Romania, Mr. Petre Roman pointed out that, as concerns the economic reform, there existed a clear concept, which has been approved by the Parliament, and that the government initiated a vast legislative programme meant to implement concretely and coherently the real components of the reform. In that context he underscored the importance of the constitutional provisions as a guarantee for the establishment of a state of law, with an economy based on freedom of economic agents, which encourages personal initiative, competence, association with foreign partners, all within an adequate social security system.

PNL Chairman Campeanu Attends Warsaw Conference

AU1711145990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0834 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 17/11/1990—Radu Campeanu, chairman of the National Liberal Party (NLP) [PNL], vice-president of the Romanian Senate, attended in Warsaw an international conference at the invitation of the Liberal and Reformative Group of the European Parliament and of the Federation of Liberal Parties of Europe.

Favors European Council Observer Status

AU1911161790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1627 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 19/11/1990—Mr. Radu Campeanu, vice president of Romania's Senate and president of the National Liberal Party, back from Warsaw where he had taken part in an international conference on economic developments in Eastern countries, especially in former socialist countries, told a ROMPRES editor: The conference, organized by the Democratic Liberal and Reforming Group in the European Parliament of Strasbourg and by the European Federation of Liberal Parties, gathered over 50 participants from EEC member countries as well as guests from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. Regarding Romania's joining the Council of Europe I have underlined our common wish for Romania to be accepted as observer starting next January. I have also requested, the

speaker added, that all political and economic negotiations between the EEC and the Romanian Government be carried out with the actual participation of the parliamentary opposition's authorized representatives.

"Some reservation still exists in the relationship with Romania, Mr. Radu Campeanu said, and such persisting mistrust may be a barrier in establishing efficient and profitable relations with our country."

After mentioning various contacts with deputies of the Strasbourg Parliament, Mr. Radu Campeanu referred to the talks he had had with the vice president of the Polish Senate, stressing that his Polish counterpart had shown interest about the present developments in Romania's economic and political life.

PNT-cd Leaders, Soviet Ambassador Hold Talks

AU2011094490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0912 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 20/11/1990—A delegation representing the leadership of the Christian Democratic National Peasant Party [National Peasants Christian Democratic Party—PNT-cd], consisting of Chairman Corneliu Coposu, Deputy Chairman Ion Diaconescu and Professor Gabriel Tepelea, member of the party's directorial bureau, paid a visit at the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest to meet and have talks with the new ambassador of Soviet Union to Romania, Mr. Felix Petrovich Bogdanov.

The talks revolved around the main economic and political issues that worry the two countries.

The two sides agreed to sponsor—both in Romania and in the USSR—the commemoration of 50 years from the death of the great National-Peasant Politician Nicolae Titulescu, interwar foreign minister who reestablished the relationships between his country and the USSR. They will also reciprocate delegations to the commemoration ceremonies.

One of the topics approached was the proposal for an exchange of views between all the former communist countries on the means to break up with the totalitarian systems and on their experience so far.

Differences Noted in Talks With Hungarians

AU1811164290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1606 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 18/11/1990—Romanian-Hungarian consultations were held in Bucharest over 15-17 November when Mr. Romulus Neagu, secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Imre Szokal, assistant secretary of state at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, continued the survey of the questions approached during the talks they began in July in Budapest. A protocol was negotiated on the occasion enshrining the understandings reached in connection with the sides' proposals for the improvement and development of bilateral relations. The introduction to the text agreed upon following negotiations shows that the two sides agree that the ties between Romania and Hungary develop by observing the international law, the principles, norms of conduct and obligations comprised in the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE, in documents adopted at the all-European meetings held in Belgrade, Madrid and Vienna, in other forums of European vocation as well as in the spirit of the recommendations and conventions of the Council of Europe.

Setting from the rich package of initiatives of the Romanian side concerning the development of Romanian-Hungarian relations in all areas, the two dignitaries agreed on 38 tangible measures on which the sides will focus in the ensuing period.

Another ten proposals were included in the protocol that were discussed during consultations and on which the sides' opinions were different.

The press release of the Romanian Foreign Ministry shows: "The Hungarian representative conditioned in the last moment the adoption of the protocol by the inclusion in it—in a wording that offended the Romanian side—of the question regarding the situation of Romanian citizens living in Hungary. The question arises: With what intentions has the Hungarian dignitary come to Bucharest?"

Roman To Visit Latin America 22-27 Nov

AU1511230290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2301 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 15/11/1990—Petre Roman, prime minister of Romania, will make an oficial tour of Colombia, Uruguay and Argentina over November 22-27, 1990.

The visit, which is part of Romania's policy of wide opening, will occasion an analysis of the evolution of this country's relations as a whole with the above-mentioned states, as well as the singling out of ways and means to intensify and diversify the relations, relying upon affinities of language and culture and mutual interests, starting from the bases created by the December 1989 revolution.

The Romanian prime minister will exchange views on international issues, the strengthening of Romania's collaboration with those countries at the United Nations and other international, government and non-government organizations, regional organizations in Latin America, OAS [Organization of American States], SELA [Latin American Economic System], ALADI [Latin American Integration Association].

PCR-PDM Merge Into Socialist Labor Party

AU1711202890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] This evening our editorial board received a communique on behalf of the new Socialist Labor Party, which states that the national conference of the Democratic Labor Party [PDM] was held in Bucharest on 16 November 1990. The conference was attended by delegations and guests on behalf of the PDM and representatives of the Romanian Communist Party [PCR].

The national conference decided the following:

1. Reorganizing the Communist Party on new bases and turning it into a socialist party by taking account of the traditions of the workers and socialist movement in Romania and of the experience gained by the socialist and democratic parties of a leftist leaning.

2. The unification of the Socialist Party and the Democratic Labor Party under the name of Socialist Labor Party.

3. The approval, in principle, of the draft program of the Socialist Labor Party and of the draft statute. These two documents are to be finalized by the National Council of the party on the basis of the remarks made by the conference and by territorial organizations.

The conference elected the National Council of the party and the Control and Auditing Commission. Vasile Pirvulescu was elected as honorary chairman of the party. The first plenary session of the National Council elected the Steering Committee and Ilie Verdet was elected as chairman. The Control and Auditing Commission elected Anton Moisescu as its chairman.

At the same time, the Steering Committee elected a bureau comprised of a chairman and vice chairmen who will collectively ensure the operational activity.

The Socialist Labor Party solemnly declares that it will strictly observe parliamentary democracy, political pluralism, and human rights. At the same time, it will support and act to create a market-oriented social economy that will ensure the country's stability and prosperity. The party will collaborate and cooperate with all leftist and center-left forces and with the whole leftist movement in Europe to affirm the generous ideas of the socialist movement.

Signed by the Steering Committee Chairman Ilie Verdet.

We have also been informed that following the merger between the PDM and the PCR under the name of Socialist Labor Party, all the members of the FAPTA newspaper, issued by the former Democratic Labor Party, have tendered their resignation.

New Party Protested

AU1811204090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Nov 90

[Text] The president of the Association of Former Political Detainees in Romania [AFPDR], Mr. Constantin Ticu Dumitrescu, made a strong protest against the creation of the new Socialist Labor Party. The protest reads, among other things, as follows: The AFPDR cannot accept this situation. The 2 million victims, particularly the hundreds of thousands of people killed on the direct orders of this party, oblige us to turn to the country. We cannot return to communism. On this occasion, it has been announced that the AFPDR, one of the initiators of the Civic Alliance, will organize a protest march of silence tomorrow, 19 November, around 1530 [1330 GMT]. The march will begin in front of the central entrance of the former Central Committee building of the former Romanian Communist Party [PCR]. The march will proceed along the following route: Palace Square, Victory Alley, Romana Square, University Square, and Revolution Square.

A communique of the National Liberal Party-Youth Wing [PNL-YW] says, among other things, that, the National Salvation Front [FSN] is, in fact, the moral founder of the new communist party called the Socialist Labor Party. In support of this statement, the communique emphasizes that, in the current conditions of economic and social chaos, the PNL-YW again warns the entire Romanian civic society and the political groupings against the danger of the reinstatement of totalitarian political forms.

In connection with the statements made by the AFPDR and PNL-YW, the FSN Steering Collegium again reiterates its final break with the communist structures and ideology, which dominated and oppressed the country until the December 1989 revolution. To claim that there is any kind of connection between the FSN and the new Socialist Labor Party, which assumes the responsibility as the one who is continuing the former PCR, is a tendentious action and a provocation, which we reject most firmly. The FSN is in the process of defining itself as a social-democratic movement, thus fully assuming the ideals and platform of European social democracy.

New Vice Chairman Serban Resigns

AU1911105090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1005 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 19/11/1990—After only one night of membership in the new Socialist Party of Labour [SLP], George Serban resigned from vice-chairmanship of the party. "What happened during the conference" he stated to daily ADEVARUL, "terribly baffled me and made me take the step I have taken in bitterness." Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Steering Committee of the SLP "did not disjoin in the conference from the ideology of the former RCP" [Romanian Communist

Party—PCR], confining himself only to "a very immaterial analysis and a repudiation of Ceausescu's regime only" and "the methods employed were a most embarrassing replica of the stage direction of the totalitarian party."

New Party Called Heir to PCR

AU1911193890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/11/1990—Against the country's present social and political background—a communique of the National Democratic Party reads—the diversion of creating a so-called Socialist Labour Party as an heir to the Romanian Communist Party [PCR], can only worsen even further the tense climate of Romanian society.

Now, when the country badly needs clear ideology and action free from the murderous lies of the past the communique goes on such step is a national defy and an attempt to divert people's attention from current problems—real privatization and establishment of a market economy, clarification of the December 1989 phenomenon and of the ideological position of the National Salvation Front.

The National Democratic Party demands, among other things, express confiscation for the benefit of the whole nation of the funds and any other fixed assets belonging to the former Romanian Communist Party; political trial of all former first-ranking party activists and state dignitaries; the rallying of all forces in an effort to expose the neocommunist masquerade which is trying to take hold of the social and political arena in our country. We demand that FSN [National Salvation Front] make clear its ideological status and delimitate itself from all former supporters of communist dictatorship, and we appeal to Romania's citizens not to give in to the neocommunist utopia promoted by people who are desperately trying to restore communist terror under false principles of equity and social equalitarianism.

Senator Resigns in Protest

AU1911210590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1842 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/11/1990—During the plenum session of Romania's Senate on Monday, November 19, Mr. Sergiu Nicolaescu, Brasov senator on FSN [National Salvation Front] list, notified the Senate that he wished to resign. "I am affected, deeply affected. I intend to resign from the Senate as a protest against the reappearance of the Communist Party. I feel incapable to find a way to appease my own conscience," he said.

Mr. Sergiu Nicolaescu made that statement a few minutes after coming back from the former political detainees' meeting in the Revolution Square.

The Senate made no decision thereabout.

Mr. Radu Campeanu, vice president of the Senate, proposed that an item on the agenda of the Tuesday session refer to the Senate's position about the reappearance of the former Communist Party.

Debates continued during the Monday session of the Senate on the bill of unemployment allowance and the unemployed's professional retraining.

According to already passed articles the unemployment allowance consists of an amount to be calculated differentiatedly by categories of persons and length of service and by taking into account the lowest pay in the economy or the last monthly tariff salary. Throughout the period a person receives the unemployment allowance, he also gets the child benefit, benefits from free of charge medical care in conditions similar to those before becoming unemployed, as well as from unemployment allowance indexation in function of price rise indices.

Reactions to Creation of Socialist Labor Party

AU2011123090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1051 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 20/11/1990—"Those who are of the opinion that such a party has still a role to play, must convince the Romanian people that it was not the communist ideology that brought them so many sufferings, but the way it was used by Ceausescu's regime", said Ion Ratiu, deputy for the Christian Democratic National Peasant Party [National Peasants Christian Democratic Party], in the chamber session on Monday, November 19. The deputy added that the Communist Party's surfacing the political life is the condition necessary for its being branded".

C. Constantinescu Klap, deputy for the Christian-Democratic National Peasant Party asked the Parliament "to pass a law banning the creation of the Romanian Communist Party".

Nae Betrov, deputy for the National Liberal Party, thinks the National Salvation Front is responsible for the rebirth of the "monster", as he named the former Romanian Communist Party.

The Romanian Independent Forum protests against the creation of the Socialist Party of Labour and asks the Parliament, the government and Romania's president to take all the necessary steps for this political formation to be banned, as it goes counter the basic interests of the Romanian people.

The Free Republican Party makes a protest against the Romanian Communist Party "being registered under the mask of the Socialist Party of Labour" and considers it to be an act of defiance against those who gave their life in December 1989 for ousting totalitarianism, dictatorship that was ruling in Romania. The Free Republican Party asks all democratic forces to express their position against this act of defying the new democracy and asks the

government and the president of the country to declare the registration of that party null and void.

CSDP Responsibilities Explained in Communique

AU1911141390 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 14 Nov 90 p 7

[C.Z.-signed article: "The Secret Committee for the Democratization of the Police"]

[Text] Last Thursday [8 November] a rally organized by Timisoara trade unions took place in Timisoara. A moment of silence in memory of those who were killed during the December revolution was observed at the rally. Altercations between these forces [as received] and the demonstrators occurred at the end of the rally. It seems that several demonstrators were arrested. This fact has not been confirmed by the county police commander who came and made a statement before the demonstrators who gathered in front of the prefect's office.

On Saturday, 10 November 1990, the following communique was published in the daily TIMISOARA, the publication of the Timisoara Society: "The Secret Committee for the Democratization of the Police [CSDP] was established on 30 March 1990. This committee, which now has branches in 20 counties of the country (for the time being secretly because of the unfriendly conditions at the Ministry of Interior) works for the independence of the police from any kind of political grouping and for the democratization of the internal life of the police. The police do not belong to the president or any political party and are not obliged to violently repress protest demonstrations against an incompetent government. One of the major reasons for the creation of this Secret Committee for the Democratization of the Police is the fact that certain compromised cadres, who committed abuses in the years of dictatorship or had been involved in the repression of the revolutionary movement in Timisoara in December 1989, have been maintained within the police or have even been promoted. In Timisoara alone, three protest strikes were organized, but they have not yielded any results. Through this communique we ask for the people's support in the exceptional circumstances which now appear to be imminent. We do not wish to witness in Timisoara a repetition of the tragic events of December. We will inform citizens at the right time about the distinct signs of the Secret Committee for the Democratization of the Police, so as to facilitate their cooperation with the committee and avoid violence and bloodshed. The SECRET COMMITTEE FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE POLICE."

PNT-cd President Views Party Status

AU1911100590 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 13 Nov 90 p 2

[Interview with Mr. Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party, by Andrei Alexandru; place and date not given: "The Current Difficulties Would Have Reflected on any Government"]

[Text] [Alexandru] How many members have you gotten in the Parliament?

[Coposu] The National Salvation Front [FSN] has permitted 11 deputies and one senator on behalf of the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party [PNT-cd]. In our opinion, it is a nonrepresentative parliament and the opposition cannot play a constructive role. We, therefore, are struggling to create an extraparliamentary opposition in the form of antitotalitarian forums organized in several of our country's towns.

[Alexandru] Yet there have been quite a number of parliamentary initiatives on behalf of the opposition which were endorsed positively.

[Coposu] Yes, to the extent that they did not interfere with the views of the political leadership. We believe that our proposals would serve democratic institutions better than those submitted by the government.

[Alexandru] What do you expect of antitotalitarian forums?

[Coposu] Due to the fact that the parliamentary opposition is not effective, antitotalitarian forums will manifest themselves through public attitude, in the press, street demonstrations, and moral pressure against the authorities.

[Alexandru] Do you believe that you made certain mistakes during the election campaign?

[Coposu] No. I was able to have electoral meetings only late in the evening when the shock teams paid by the FSN were too drunk to be able to terrorize participants. We never resorted to personal attacks in our election campaign. This is a civilized attitude which all representatives of political parties should have adopted.

[Alexandru] What is your opinion about the FSN?

[Coposu] The FSN is no party. It formulated its platform by taking over certain things from other parties' programs. What links the FSN parliamentarians is not a common ideology, but the desire to preserve power. This is why they sometimes vote for things with which they do not agree. I believe that the FSN will split into various movements in the future.

[Alexandru] How do you make ends meet from a financial viewpoint?

[Coposu] We do not view what other parties do as normal—namely, to be patronized by trade companies. As far as we are concerned, we rely on membership fees and on donations from within the country and from abroad. During the election campaign we received assistance, including financial assistance, from fraternal parties abroad.

[Alexandru] How many members does the PNT-cd have?

[Coposu] There were 615,000 members in February 1990. People stopped joining the party after the elections. Because our headquarters have not yet been repaired, we do not have conditions to work at this point and I cannot say precisely how many members we have.

[Alexandru] What is the leaning of the PNT-cd?

[Coposu] Center-left.

[Alexandru] What do you think of President Iliescu's activity?

[Coposu] The president is a friendly and intelligent person; however, what I hold against him is the fact that in certain areas he is hampered by certain concepts which he cannot overcome. I have, however, noted a great deal of goodwill and good intentions to cooperate and to channel things toward democratic institutions. If the truth were established about a whole number of events which are kept quiet, we would be able to begin a normal life.

[Alexandru] How do you assess the government installed after 20 May?

[Coposu] Negatively. It has not taken enough measures for democratization and privatization.

First, lands should have been given back to their former owners and the victims of communism should have received damages. Foreign investments will not arrive unless we have a stable and credible government.

I do not doubt the professional competence of the entire government team and I have no doubts about their goodwill. They are making efforts to organize something, but this is not enough. I believe that they cannot overcome the concept of Marxist dialectics.

[Alexandru] Does the fact that this government represents the FSN diminish its credibility?

[Coposu] Absolutely.

[Alexandru] If the same government represented the National Liberal Party or the PNT-cd do you believe that it would enjoy greater credibility?

[Coposu] I cannot say what credibility the ministerial apparatus would enjoy if it had a different political leaning; however, the current one is definitely handicapped by the fact that it represents the FSN. Maybe this is a preconceived idea of Western governments, parliaments, and press about our country.

[Alexandru] What do you think about so many strikes?

[Coposu] We are for freedom of strikes; however, the government made a mistake when it favored certain workers to the detriment of others. Unfortunately, an atmosphere has been created which breeds strikes because they were solved by granting material advantages to the workers on strike.

[Alexandru] Would you be prepared if you won the elections?

[Coposu] We have a "shadow" cabinet, but we do not crave power because we are convinced that any government would lose popularity in no time in the current critical situation of the economy. Actually, this is what is happening to our government team.

[Alexandru] Had you been the ruling party, do you believe that your popularity would have dropped in the current circumstances?

[Coposu] Probably not because we would have enjoyed credibility and obtained Western investments; however, our country's current difficulties would have reflected on any government. We would have dismantled the agricultural production cooperatives and introduced compulsory religion lessons in schools, naturally for all confessions.

[Alexandru] What other dissatisfactions do you have?

[Coposu] The initiative of television to grant broadcasting time to the opposition is not enough. We also propose the organization of roundtables to discuss the country's problems. We are also dissatisfied that we have not been paid damages for the losses caused on 14-15 June and that repair work at the building in which we carry out our activities is never ending.

PNT-cd Youth Organization Holds Congress 17 Nov

AU1911105890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0919 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 19/11/1990—The Christian-Democratic National Peasant Party [National Peasants Christian Democratic Party] (PNT-cd) Youth Organisation held its all-country congress at Bucharest on 17/18 November 1990, with the participation of 120 delegates from all counties and Bucharest districts.

The opening address was given by PNT-cd Chairman Corneliu Coposu. In attendance were other party leaders as well.

The general report was read by the provisional chairman of the youth organisation, Engineer Constantin Ionescu. County delegates informed on their specific activities.

On the second day, the congress gave the final form to the charter of the youth organisation and elected the new leadership, with Engineer Stefan Mamulea as chairman.

16 Nov Government Meeting Examines Corruption

AU1811163190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] The Romanian Government communicates the following: The population can no longer tolerate the expansion and deepening of the current phenomena of social injustice with which it is confronted at all levels, especially in the areas of distribution of goods and state administration.

Starting from this point, during its meeting today, the government thoroughly examined the phenomenon of corruption and established drastic measures against those who are guilty of hoarding goods with the intention of reevaluating their prices later on the basis of the new prices and against those who carry out preferential sales, thus making illegal earnings. Along with issuing fines and penal punishment, another way to stop these practices in enterprises and in the goods distribution network is to terminate employment for those who are proved guilty, said Prime Minister Petre Roman.

The government called on prefectures, the bodies of financial control, and the police to act with utmost severity within the existing legal framework, and also to apply methods which have not been used so far, to start a real struggle against theft and corruption no matter where it emerges.

The following point on the agenda included an analysis made by the government of the way in which members of the councils which represent the state, commercial societies, and the members of the administration councils of the autonomous areas should be promoted. The government decided to establish commissions to carry out managerial capability tests, with the assistance of highly skilled foreign consultants, which will operate on the basis of interviews; the testing committee will include experts, well known both for their professional training and honesty. The discussions stressed the fact that this does not mean a simple examination of specific knowledge, but testing the competence, ability, and vocation for the art of management. Certain proposals were voiced regarding the election of future industrial leaders among whom certain highly skilled cadres in the field of research and design should also be considered, especially those who prove to possess outstanding managerial qualities. The Romanian prime minister announced that as of January the U.S. Government will set up a management and trade school in Romania, free of charge, which will be attended by young cadres who have appropriate professional training. The prime minister also asked, however, for a thorough check of the specialized higher education program which provides the managerial cadres that the national economy badly needs.

Noticing the continuous worsening of the general situation in the capital city and the lack of any project that could lead to the improvement of the situation, the government accepted the request for the release of the general mayor of Bucharest Municipality, Stefan Ciurel, from his office.

Roman Appoints New General Mayor of Bucharest

AU1711172790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1726 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 17/11/1990—Prime Minister Petre Roman appointed Mr. Viorel Nicolae Oproiu mayor general of Bucharest City.

Roman, Trade Unions Discuss Price Liberalization

AU1511170390

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Television Network in Romanian at 1700 GMT on 6 November carries another program in the series "Viewpoints," which today is devoted to the government. The program was monitored in progress at the point when Prime Minister Petre Roman is seen sitting at a table with other officials and talking about the need of enterprises to "find their own formulas" to improve their economic situation, "without waiting for government intervention." The program appears to consist of recorded portions of a discussion, at times heated, held on Monday, 5 November, between the prime minister and representatives of several trade unions—the Inter-Union Alliance, the National Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations, the Hercules Confederation, the Oltenia Miners' League, and the Pensioners' National Union—on price liberalization and other matters pertaining to the transition to market economy.

An unidentified person asks Roman whether the government is "assuming responsibility for the management boards of the autonomous trade companies, which are appointed by the government." Roman and Anton Vatasescu, minister of state in charge of industrial and trade activities, say that the government is "responsible" for the appointees, but that the management boards will operate "independently" and will bear full responsibility for the "healthy" administration of the enterprises. Some unidentified trade union representatives participating in the dialogue complain about keeping of "old managers." Roman says that "good managers are hard to come by" and agrees that things have to change in this respect and that "competence" should be the sole criterion. The discussion then centers around the need to define a kind of "guidance statute" for the activity of autonomous trade companies.

Regarding the complaint that the trade unions are being "pushed to the periphery" and their request for participation, "with observer status," in the activity of managerial boards, Roman says that trade unions should be "discussion partners not members of the managerial boards" of a given enterprise, unless the trade union members are also shareholders in the company. The

recording of the roundtable discussion ends with Prime Minister Roman further pointing out the economy's need for skillful managerial staff.

Roman, Vatasescu, TU on Price Liberalization

AU1711205590

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Television Network in Romanian at 1700 GMT on 8 November carries another program in the series "Viewpoints," which is devoted to the government. The 40-minute program—which has been recorded in progress—consists of a video clip on a roundtable discussion attended by Prime Minister Petre Roman, Anton Vatasescu, minister of state in charge of industrial and trade activities, Finance Minister Teodor Stolojan, and representatives of trade unions, industry, other branches, and a representative of pensioners. The subject under discussion is price liberalization, the mechanism of which Anton Vatasescu tries to explain on the basis of concrete examples.

The discussion is heated at times. Often several people speak at the same time, which makes the discussion unintelligible.

At one point Prime Minister Roman points out that the aim is "to eliminate demagogy" and achieve a "correct operation of enterprises." Asked by how much social protection will increase if prices increase, for instance, three times, Roman says that price liberalization offers "super-protection for those who earn less than 3,300 lei"—the average pay in Romania, as Roman pointed out during the discussion. He also explains that laws on unemployment, on trade unions, and labor conflicts are being discussed now, while the law on wages has been endorsed. To the trade union representative, Mihai, who claims that trade unions are not taken into consideration, Roman suggests that "urgent inter-trade union consultations" should take place.

The discussion then switches to wages, tax on profits, and the need for a law on taxes and on value-added tax, and to the situation of artisan cooperatives, which are still too centralized. Roman agrees that a law is needed to organize cooperatives so that they turn into individual ones.

The representative of pensioners, who introduces himself as Miron Niculescu, then expresses thanks for being invited to participate in this discussion "to express their views and make their demands" in connection with price liberalization but says that there is some confusion about the promised 400-lei compensation.

After further arguments about price liberalization, Roman says that no government could have taken any other measures because Romania's "reserves are gone." He stresses that "social protection cannot ignore resources," because "any further decrease in them will lead to bankruptcy." He also emphasizes that "a policy of balance is of national interest. There are no resources, only after enterprises begin to function correctly will we be able to create resources." He says that what is at stake is whether the "measures for social protection are the best ones." In this context, he admits that "corrections may be necessary."

At this point the program switches abruptly and without any introduction or explanation to another roundtable at which Roman answers questions about price liberalization from people who seem to be Romanian-speaking foreign journalists. He says that "any government would have been confronted with the same problems" and that "given the current situation, there is no other solution in the reform process than to set prices free."

Asked about the direction of developments, Roman says that "there is no opposition to the reform or liberalization of prices; there is only concern about the people's living standard." He says that "what we did now was inevitable; there was no alternative to a situation of economic crisis and a crisis in the industrial sector." He stresses that former leadership methods "are rejected," that "the liberalization of prices in conjunction—very soon—with the liberalization of wages is a correct measure."

Asked about abusive prices, Roman explains that there "have been some violations of the law," in "a possible attempt to create dissatisfaction." This part of the program also ends abruptly.

Fratia Trade Union Holds News Conference

AU1611213090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2025 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 16/11/1990—Leaders of the confederation of the Fratia Independent Trade Unions that rallies seven federations of all professions, met with press representatives on November 16.

The organization's standpoint was presented in connection with the meeting between the Fratia representatives and the delegation of the European Parliament who visited Romania. The idea was stressed that the federation agreed to the government's program of reform but it also disagrees with the way of its implementation and with the fact that the unions are not involved in drafting the labor legislation. Criticism was leveled at the government, especially as regarded the way how social protection was ensured. Also, a string of difficulties encountered by the unions in their relations with the government were highlighted and it was insisted that the unions be considered a constructive partner in the talks between the two parties.

Spokesman on Measures To Stop Illegal Trade

AU1711211790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 90

[Text] [Announcer] To begin with, we will present a statement by Mr. Bodgan Baltazar, state secretary and spokesman of the Romanian Government.

[Baltazar] Control actions carried out by government bodies prove that some productive units and trade organizations are piling up commodities by violating the law, which were supposed to be sold. This is creating shortages in the market, especially as far as everyday supplies for the people are concerned.

In applying Law No. 12 of 6 August 1990, whose aim it is to protect the people against illicit trade activities, to prevent and combat such illegal actions which affect the general interests of buyers and disturb the normal flow of trade activities, Romania's Government today issued Order No. 153 of 17 November 1990, which is signed by Prime Minister Petre Roman, and which essentially reads as follows:

All products meant to be sold which are in the storage facilities of productive units, as well as those in the storage facilities of wholesale or retail trade organizations, will be delivered, or as the case may be, sold immediately, to ensure their immediate introduction into the trade flow. To identify all cases of illegal stockpiles of commodities, to normalize supplies and sales of products to the people, and to eliminate acts of violating and compromising the policy of price liberalization, joint control commissions will be established in counties and in Bucharest Municipality comprised up of representatives who have been appointed by the Prefect's Offices and the Bucharest Mayor's Office, local bodies of the Ministries of Finance and Interior, as well as by Romania's Prosecutor's Office.

The commissions will be established within 48 hours after the date of the current order and will work under the direct coordination of prefects or the general mayor of Bucharest. Their main tasks are as follows:

1. Identifying commodity stocks to be sold and taking the necessary measures to guarantee that they are introduced into the normal trade flow.

2. Establishing the identity of those who are guilty of illicitly stockpiling commodities or who do not observe the dispositions of this order. The labor contracts of such people will be canceled for disciplinary reasons; infringement sanctions will be applied and penal proceedings will be brought against such people as the case may require and in accordance with the law.

3. The prefects and general mayor of Bucharest are to brief the Local Administration Directorate within the framework of the General Secretariat of the government every week on how this order is being implemented.

Any disposition at variance with this order issued by the ministers is obviously abrogated. This order has been distributed to all Prefect's Offices, the Bucharest Mayor's Office, and to ministries which are responsible to the government for the implementation of its dispositions.

Romania's Government expresses its hope that this order, which seems to us very opportune and of particular civic importance, will be very strictly implemented and we express the confidence that our country's citizens and people, who are the ones to benefit from this measure, will cooperate with the legal bodies and the commissions established under this order, so they are able to firmly and strictly perform their duty in all fairness and in accordance with the law, but, I want to repeat, with strictness. The current situation does not permit us to be lenient toward corruption and toward the people who, profiting from the liberalization of our society and from the fact that we live in a democracy, accumulate, at our expense and on the basis of our work, illicit incomes for which they have not worked but have stolen to the detriment of all of us and to the detriment of the proper progress of our society in general.

Defense Minister on Army's Combat Training

AU1911194090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1834 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/11/1990—After an approximately six-month training period, a motorized unit performed a final drill of an infantry battalion at the Coada Izvorului range (Prahova County) in the presence of the minister of national defence Victor Stanculescu who made several assessments regarding the need to update the Army from all points of view. "We can note," the Romanian minister opined, "the fundamental changes concerning the training of the military. Now the stress is no longer laid on theoretical training; everything is taking place in the field, a diversification of training being pursued first of all so that it may become attractive for the military. We intend to generalize this kind of training at the level of the entire Army so that by the end of next year, through wide scope manoeuvres, we should be able to prove how the Army changed its training methods. What we actually pursue is the professionalization of the Army and eventually the safeguarding of the country's peace, and we would like to assure everybody that never again shall the Romanian Army retreat in tears from any part of the homeland's territory," the national defence minister stated in conclusion.

Projected Bosnian Presidency Results Released

LD1911172190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—According to interim official results, for the seven places in the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the candidates are: one reformist [member of the Alliance of Reform Forces; Savez Reformskih Snaga—SRS] and one Yugoslav—but candidates from the national parties are in the lead. This data has been obtained on the basis of calculations using about 20 percent of the ballots.

Most votes are for Fikret Abdic and Alija Izetbegovic of the Muslim Democratic Action Party [Stranka Demokratske Akcije—SDA], then comes Dr. Nenad Kecmanovic of the SRS, who is a Serb; then come other Serbs—Dr. Nikola Koljevic and Dr. Biljana Plavsic—both from the Serbian Democratic Party [Srpska Demokratska Stranka—SDS];among the Croats, the most votes are for Stjepan Kljujic and Franjo Boras of the HDZ [Croatian Democaratic Community], while among the Yugoslavs, according to the initial official figures, Dr. Ejup Ganic, otherwise a candidate of the SDA, has entered the republican Presidency.

70-Percent Voter Turnout Reported

LD1911161490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Zdravko Knezevic, deputy chairman of the Bosnia-Hercegovina electoral commission, announced today that according to estimates, the turnout in yesterday's first multiparty elections in this republic was over 70 percent. He also told journalists that reports on the turnout in individual municipalities were still being received and that more specific figures could be expected later today.

Parties Protest Election Irregularities

LD1911190790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Sarejevo, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—We energetically protest the crude destruction of the democratic process and the violation of the legality of the electoral procedure as well as of the right of citizens to free, democratic, and secret elections. This is the standpoint of the leaderships of the Democratic Socialist Alliance of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Party of Yugoslavs, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists-Socialist Democratic Party, and the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia [Savez Reformskih Snaga Jugoslavije] for Bosnia-Hercegovina, which was presented to journalists at today's press conference.

It was agreed to send an objection to the republican commission for the supervision of the elections and request the annulment of the elections in all those constituencies and places where the most basic destruction of fundamental democratic rights occurred. This relates in particular to the municipalities of Zvornik, Bratunac, Skender Vakuf, Gacko, Trebinje, Prijedor, Dubica, Maglaj, Lukavac, Tesanj, and Derventa.

In places where it is established that the ballot papers were forged, or that they were filled out before arrival at the polling station, or indeed that voting took place on behalf of other persons, under duress, and in conditions which did not ensure the secrecy of the elections, and where the ballot boxes were taken away from polling stations and were outside the control of the electoral committee, a repetition of the elections is requested.

We protest in the sharpest terms the fact that the republican Electoral Commission has since the early morning systematically broadcast partial results of the elections and in this way misinformed the public and creating confusion in respect of the real results of the elections, these parties stress. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the competent organs have, since the very beginning of the electoral procedure, uncritically succumbed to the pressures of the national parties, and have, directly prior to the elections, in factual terms enabled the elections to be manipulated.

We will request the full responsibility to be established of the republican Electoral Commission and its chairman, Mirko Boskovic, as well as of other persons responsible for the regularity and legality of the elections, it is stressed in the conclusions of the above mentioned parties. We advocate legality and accept the results of the elections only in those cases where full legality and regularity have been respected, it says in the joint statement presented to journalists.

Party Leaders: Thousands of Voters Unregistered

LD1211182890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—Leaders of three national parties in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Alija Izetbegovic (SDA) [Party of Deomcratic Action], Radovan Karadzic (SDS) [Serbian Democratic Party] and Stjepan Kljuic (HDZ BiH) [Croatian Democratic Community for Bosnia-Hercegovina] informed journalists at a joint press conference today that thousands of voters in this republic have not been registered on the list of voters. This "inefficiency," in their view, is not unintentional.

The leaders of the Muslim, Serbian, and Croatian parties warned that if all eligible voters are not enabled to do so, and if all parties' representatives are not enabled to supervise elections, counting of votes, and photocopying results from polling stations, these elections will be considered irregular.

Bosnian National Party Coalition Said Possible

AU1111172590 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Only people not in the know can claim that three national political parties in Bosnia-Hercegovina will not enter a coalition, Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE writes. The paper says that only a month ago, a coalition of the Serbian Democratic Party, The Party of Democratic Action, and the Croatian Democratic Community, was deemed impossible, only to be talked about recently as not only a possibility, but a necessity. The only dilemma is whether the coalition will be made in a day or two or immediately after the elections.

Markovic Addresses Bosnian Reform Alliance Rally

LD1211223290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2047 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—A final election convention of the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia for Bosnia-Hercegovina [Savez Reformskih Snaga Jugoslavije za Bosnu i Hercegovinu—SRSJ BiH], which was also attended by the alliance's chairman, Ante Markovic, met in Sarajevo with more than 8,000 guests and supporters in attendance.

A transition from one system to another, Ante Markovic said, will not be simple, and it will require high political and economic sacrifices. The Alliance of Reformist Forces is the only power within Yugoslavia which will be able to undertake that transition in the shortest period. The following year, Markovic went on to say, will be the first for the implementation of the new system, and everything that has been achieved so far must be considered. Certain results must not be devalued, and citizens' political support is necessary.

The Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia, Markovic added, is stronger than all fears and hatred being fomented by other parties. A victory of the reformists would threaten their existence and their rule, which is merely a fight for power.

Some other activists of the SRSJ BiH were presented at the convention this evening, as well as candidates for members of Presidency of this republic. They unanimously concluded that the only road for Bosnia-Hercegovina to Europe leads through a unified and democratic Yugoslavia, and the reform forces are those that will pave the way.

Bosnia's Democratic Action Party Meets in Mostar

LD1011180790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Mostar, 10 Nov (TANJUG)—At the city stadium beneath Bijeli Breg in Mostar, a Hercegovinian convention of the Democratic Action Party [Stranka Demokratske Akcije—SDA] was held today in the presence of about 4,000 members and supporters. Against a backdrop of party flags and symbols of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the SFRY, the SDA candidates for the presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, Dr. Ejub Ganbic, and Fikret Abdic, expressed their current views on Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia to convention participants. [passage omitted]

Upcoming 9 Dec Serbian Elections Previewed

LD1911151890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1039 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Zorka Godel report]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's largest and smallest republics, Serbia and Montenegro, respectively, will be the last of the country's six republics to hold the multi-party elections—on December 9.

It is uncertain whether the largest parties in Serbia will boycott the elections, as they have announced, and, if not, which of them will be the chief rival of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS).

Random-sampling public opinion polls show that the SPS and its leader, current President of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic, have the largest number of followers. However, the Serbian Renewal Movement (SRM), headed by author Vuk Draskovic, also wields much prestige and influence.

Around 50 new parties have emerged in Serbia in the more recent months, but many of them will not have any candidates running in the elections. Over 6.3 million voters in Serbia are to elect 250 members of the one-chamber Serbian parliament. Of the total number of the parliamentary seats, the province of Vojvodina is to elect 56 and the province of Kosovo 34. The parliament will be elected for a term of four years.

The voters in Serbia will be casting ballots also for the president of the republic, who will serve a five-year term of office. Seven candidates are bidding for the presidential office at the moment, including Milosevic and Draskovic.

The Serbian opposition makes its participation in the elections conditional on changes in the decision on election commissions. Under the law, the parties have the right to control the election procedure but not to participate in counting the votes. So far, the republican Assembly has not considered the demand of a group of deputies for a change of this decision.

The parties of national orientation, of which there are more than half the overall number, place the Serbian national sentiment and the Serbian orthodox faith into the foreground of their programs. The most extreme among them urge an independent, great Serbia, with borders before the 1918 unification. The coalition of

nine such parties demand also the return of monarchy and the Karadjordjevic dynasty.

Part of the nationalist bloc, including the "Serbian Renewal Movement" (SPO), accepts Serbia and its present borders in the federative Yugoslavia. In the event of a confederative Yugoslavia, however, the SPO demands that Serbia be returned all its "historical territories" it had entered into the "alliance" with the other Yugoslav nations.

The other significant opposition bloc relies on Serbia's democratic traditions and on the European civil parliamentarianism. The most influential party of this bloc, the "Democratic Party", is headed by university professor, Dr Dragoljub Micunovic. This party has rallied a large number of intellectuals, scientists, artists.

Reformists, Party Bloc Reach Election Accord

LD1311215190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—The Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia [Savez Reformskih Snaga Jugoslavije—SRSJ] for Serbia has reached an agreement with the People's Peasant Party [Narodna Seljacka Stanka], the Green Party, the Women's Lobby, and the Liberal Forum to support and not to hamper the chances of the candidates considered to be the best representatives of local interests, regardless of whether or not the above parties go to the elections with a joint candidate.

Vojin Dimitrijevic, chairman of the SRSJ main committee for Serbia, announced today at a news conference that his party would not enter into talks with the so-called YU-bloc of eight parties which on Sunday admitted the SRSJ into the bloc as an observer. He noted that the bloc's treatment of the SRSJ representative was offensive.

Dimitrijevic said that he personally would not stand as a candidate for president of Serbia. According to him, talks are under way to find the most suitable candidate who could be relied upon in case of victory to proceed to change the Constitution and reduce the enormous powers invested in the president at the moment, and to transform Serbia into a genuine parliamentary republic.

Asked about the SRSJ attitude to calls to boycott the elections (if the Assembly of Serbia fails to adopt five amendments to the electoral law) the SRSJ chairman for Serbia said that it was "sad that out of all the republics it was the regularity of elections in Serbia alone that is being question. When there are doubts in the regularity of elections politics moves into the streets. It seems that this is precisely what some expected to happen."

It was also announced at the news conference that the SRSJ for Serbia will set up a committee to encourage entrepreneurship and the market economy.

Serb Assembly Delegates Demand New Election Law

AU1311164690 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3-4 Nov 90 p 13

[TANJUG report: "The Election Law Should Be Amended Urgently"]

[Excerpt] Ten delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly launched an initiative for amending the republican law on the election of people's deputies. The essence of their proposal is that the political parties which have their candidates in more than 85 constituencies should be enabled to have their representatives in the republican electoral commission, electoral commissions of the constituencies, and electoral committees.

They also propose that electoral commissions and electoral committees be expanded, with up to two more representatives of other groups who may nominate candidates for people's deputies. [passage omitted]

Renewal Movement Calls For Serbian Reconciliation

AU1311101190 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 90 p 3

[Unattributed report on declaration adopted at the world convention of the Serbian Renewal Movement held in Belgrade on 28 and 29 October: "We Must Be Reconciled"]

[Text] The declaration on national reconciliation is, in the words of Vuk Draskovic, the pillar of the World Assembly of the Serbian Renewal Movement. What is probably the most important document was read out during the convention's afternoon session.

"Serbs are one of those rare peoples of modern times whose mutual bickering has determined their national character. Having stressed harmony as the essence of anthropological philosophy, Serbs have actually behaved contrary to the slogan of "only harmony saves Serbs."

We have been able to quarrel among each other, we must be reconciled, the declaration stresses.

Today, we must address all Serbs. However, through our [words indistinct] mouths let them speak and the mouths of those who will never again speak, the mouths of those who are yet to speak.

It is our duty to reconcile two cradles and two graves. It is our duty to [word indistinct] seal the silence of the brothers who fought to the point of killing each other no matter when or on what occasion.

Fraternal reconciliation is the order of our modern history. The Serbian people must obey this order, otherwise they will perish.

The Serbian Renewal Movement gives young Serbia the responsibility of removing the fatal brand of disharmony from Serbia's honor. We, who life has put between the dead and those yet to be born, offer one another the hand of reconciliation, reason, and love. This is stated at the end of the long declaration on national reconciliation.

Serb Democrats Hold Final Rally in Bosanki Brod

LD1111173790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 11 Dec 90

[Excerpt] Bosanski Brod, 11 Nov (TANJUG)—The internal borders of Yugoslavia are no longer administrative lines linking peoples, because in many places in our country, leaderships are attempting to transform them into firm state borders which divide our peoples.

This was said by Professor Radovan Karadzic, chairman of the Serbian Democratic Party [SDS] of Bosnia-Hercegovina at today's final preelection meeting of the SDS in Bosanski Brod, held for the municipalities of Bosanski Brod and Slavonski Brod, with several hundred members and sympathizers of the SDS, and other citizens from these two neighboring towns and two neighboring republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina in attendance.

If, after all the other remaining democratic elections which have yet to be held in our country, Yugoslavia becomes a confederal state with six autonomous and independent states, the Serbian people will be living in five (of them), and in four of these five states it will be a national minority and will be in a very difficult position, Karadzic went on to say. [passage omitted]

10,000 Attend Serbian Renaissance Movement Rally

LD1211223190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Leskovac, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—More than 10,000 citizens of Leskovac attended a meeting this morning of the Serbian Renaissance Movement. Party chairman, Vuk Draskovic expressed his belief in an election victory by the Serbian Renaissance Movement and appealed for reason and national reconciliation.

Draskovic then said: "We are not going to wage war, we wish to negotiate. Those who hope for or wish Serbs to start killing each other are very much mistaken. If such people start breaking up Yugoslavia they should be in no doubt that the Serbian Army will honorably perform its duty, as it has done so far."

Democratic Forum To Boycott Serbian Elections

LD1911213390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The Democratic Forum, one of some forty registered parties in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, has made a final decision to boycott the forthcoming multi-party elections in the republic, the party's president Leon Koen told a press conference on Monday.

Explaining the decision, Koen said that the November 26 session of the Serbian parliament would not deal with the amendments to the republican electoral law, proposed by the opposition.

The Democratic Forum is the eleventh party to announce its boycott of the elections, due on December 9.

Urging a boycott, Koen said that Serbia's forthcoming elections would not be legitimate because the opposition has not been given a chance to control the elections. According to the existing electoral law, opposition parties are not represented in the vote-counting commissions.

A group of deputies, representing the youth organization in the Serbian parliament, will ask the head of the republican parliament to postpone the elections, it was announced at the press conference.

Radio Continues To Allot Time to Serbian Parties

Romanies' Democratic Party Presented

AU1311224990

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0930 GMT on 13 October, jointly with Belgrade 202, Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, and again at 1600 GMT, jointly with Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, carries programs presenting the Democratic Political Party of Romanies, as part of its series of programs entitled "Democratic Elections in Serbia in 1990," presenting the Serbian political parties taking part in the upcoming republican elections.

The first program lasts half an hour and features the party representative for Belgrade, whose name is indistinct, who says that this party with its headquarters in Kragujevac, "is working on realizing its democratic rights on the basis of the delegate system consisting of its nationals and others, as well as on the basis of socialist self-management. It advocates cultural, economic, and social emancipation of the Romanies, to be able to emerge from their state of backwardness and the permanent [word indistinct] of its forefathers, to live the life of the modern man, to be of use to himself and to the society in which he is living, to have more of its members in schools and work organizations, to have representatives in all bodies, and to have a national name just as all Yugoslavs in democratic Yugoslavia have."

The second program starts at 1633 GMT, lasts about 20 minutes, and features (?Ajeti Tajg), the party's representative for Zemun and New Belgrade who, after explaining that the other members could not come from

Kragujevac on time, elaborates on the party's aims in reply to questions asked by an unidentified moderator.

Independent Democrats Fail To Appear

AU1411182190

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0930 GMT on 14 November, jointly with Belgrade 202, Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, and again at 1600 GMT, jointly with Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, carries the following announcement:

"Respected listeners, as you already know, as of 1 November, at this time, all parties registered in Serbia have the opportunity to present themselves to the public. Representatives of the Independent Democratic Association should have done so today. Since representatives of this party have not appeared, you shall be hearing music from the studio."

Muslim Reform Party Misses Assigned Time

AU1511214890

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0930 GMT on 15 November, jointly with Belgrade 202, Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, and again at 1600 GMT, jointly with Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, carries the following announcement:

"Respected listeners, as you already know, as of 1 November, at this time, all parties registered in Serbia have the opportunity to present themselves to the public. Representatives of the Democratic Reform Party of Muslims should have done so today. Since representatives of this party have not appeared, you shall be hearing music from the studio."

Democratic Activity Party Misses Chance

AU1911191190

[Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0930 GMT on 19 November, jointly with Belgrade 202, Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, and again at 1600 GMT, jointly with Novi Sad, Pristina, and the Serbian radio network, carries the following announcement:

"Respected listeners, as you already know, as of 1 November, at this time, all parties registered in Serbia have the opportunity to present themselves to the public. Representatives of the Presevo-based Party for Democratic Activity should have done so today. Since representatives of this party have not appeared, you shall be hearing music from the studio."

Nis Party Protests Political Work Absenteeism

LD1911155290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Nis, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The Nis-based Party of Independent Democrats [Stranka Samostalnih Demokrata] today protested vehemently "against the continued pursuit of the Bolshevik practice, already rejected and denounced by the people, whereby people are taken from their work places to give 'support' to the ruling party".

The protest has been provoked by an announcement of a meeting due to take place in Nis on Wednesday [21 November] under the slogan "For Serbia, for concord, for unity."

Numerious Serbian Collectives Operating at a Loss

LD1211141190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—According to the latest statistics from the Social Accountancy Service, in the area of Serbia proper, 2,398 collectives ended this year's nine-month period with losses of over 16.5 billion dinars. This means that more than one-third the total number of collectives in the republic had negative balances, while losses are over 10-times greater than in the same period last year. They [the losses] are 52-percent higher than the losses after six months. [passage omitted]

Croatia's Tudjman Urges Confederal System

LD1911213690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Munich, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Dr Franjo Tudjman, the president of the Republic of Croatia who advocates a confederal Yugoslavia, said here on Monday [19 November] that such a system was the only reasonable solution of relations within multinational communities, held together until now by force and by the ideology of bipolarity of the cold war in Europe.

Dr Tudjman spoke at the beginning of the 11th International Conference on Politics and Strategy, which is attended by about 200 experts, scientists, politicians and journalists from 40 countries and from about ten regions of Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and South Africa.

The two-day meeting opened with a debate on democratic transformation processes in southeast Europe. One of the participants is Lojz Peterle, the premier of Slovenia, another Yugoslav republic besides Croatia where the ruling Communists were ousted from power in the first postwar multiparty elections last spring.

Dr Tudjman insisted that Europe could not be democratized unless all European peoples were recognized the

right of self-determination. Nationalism of many peoples, supressed in multinational communist dictatorships, he said, describing the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia as the two firmest bustions of communist doctrine in Europe.

The Croatian president admitted that the act of the 1975 Helsinki meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe stresses the inalternability of the borders on the continent, but considered it limited exclusively to their alteration by force.

Croatian Party Opposes Federal Chamber Extension

LD1111164190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 11 Nov 90

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Nov (TANJUG)—The Social Democratic Party of Croatia [Socijal Demokratska Stranka Hrvatske—SDSH] is against the extension of mandate of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber.

The SDSH holds that a decision on the extension of the Federal Chamber delegates' mandate is "unconstitutional and illegitimate because it only extends the life of a body which is to blame for our crisis and whose political legitimacy was long ago destroyed by democratic processes in the country. Thus it becomes a guarantee that the constitutional crisis and a blockade of democratic processes will continue to exist."

This is stressed in a statement issued today by the SDSH in Zagreb, which calls on the Croatian Assembly to refuse to accept such a decision of the Federal Chamber.

The SDSH calls for the work of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber to be discontinued after 31 December, and for the transfer of all functions of the SFRY Assembly to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, which will have democratic legitimacy after multiparty elections in all republics and provinces.

The future fate of the Federal Chamber should be decided in a new democratic agreement, bearing in mind that in a confederal system such a chamber would be superfluous. Opposition to the unconstitutional extension of the Federal Chamber delegates' mandate would represent an important step forward on the path of overcoming the constitutional crisis and achieving a new democratic agreement, the SDSH statement concludes.

Tito's Picture, Bust Removed From Croat Assembly

AU2011084390 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 90 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Croatian Assembly Without Tito"]

[Text] Zagreb—Since yesterday, there are now no longer any busts of President Tito in the largest hall used for sessions of the Croatian Assembly. Pictures and busts of President Tito were this week quietly and calmly removed from all halls used for sessions and from numerous official premises. Even those at the counters of the Zagreb "Business Bank" in the Assembly have been removed.

Tito's pictures still hang on the walls of two rooms intended for journalists and reporters working from the Croatian Assembly building.

Croatia Seeks Krsko Nuclear Plant Compensation

LD1911151790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1416 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Republic of Croatia will insist on full compensation if the nuclear power plant Krsko is closed down, as Croatian Energy Minister Dr Bozo Udovicic told a news conference in the republican capital of Zagreb today.

Udovicic set out that Croatia would seek compensation for "every letter of the contract" from the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, with which it jointly built the Krsko plant.

Udovicic said that Croatia would first demand of Slovenia to provide the 2.2 billion kilowatts of electricity Croatia annually gets from the Krsko plant. Should that prove impossible, as he specified, Croatia would seek financial compensation for what it has invested in the plant.

In Slovenia, demands to close the Krsko nuclear power plant have intensified in the past few months. The Slovenian Government has announced that the republic will propose the closing of the plant, built on the border with Croatia. .

Explaining Croatia's interest in the nuclear plant, Udovicic recalled that the republic lacked energy and had to import 40 per cent of the electricity needed from other Yugoslav republics, that the closing of the plant demanded huge funds and that there was no "scenario" for such a possibility.

The first issue of a bulletin entitled "Krsko: Energy and Environment" was presented at a press conference in Zagreb today. The bulletin is aimed at informing the public about the only Yugoslav nuclear power plant.

The first issue says that the results of occasional checks of radioactivity levels around Krsko were always below the critical level.

Croatian Socialist Party Holds Founding Meeting

LD1611222590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Knin, 16 Nov (TANJUG)—The Socialist Party of Croatia, as a party open to all citizens, will fight using all democratic means for the preservation and further development of full political, legal, cultural, and economic equality of the Serbian and Croatian people, as

well as of other peoples in Croatia, and oppose all forms of nationalism, hegemonism, egoism, discrimination, or the privileges of any nations and nationalities in federal Yugoslavia. This was stressed at the founding assembly of the municipal committee of the Socialist Party of Croatia in Knin—a party with a Yugoslav orientation which, in the presence of a large number of guests and citizens, was held this evening in the pensioners' club in Knin. [passage omitted]

Besides the adoption of the program of work and the statute of the Socialist Party of Croatia, the meeting elected Professor Mirko Radjen as chairman of the municipal committee.

Slovene Opposition Calls For Vote on Independence

LD1911140790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The independence processes should be organized in a way that does not rule out Slovenia immediately becoming independent, if the deteriorated situation in Yugoslavia provokes such a thing, believes the Slovene "shadow government" led by Emil Milan Pintar of the Party of Democratic Reform.

The "shadow government" rquests that the republican Presidency and the republican parliament organize and set a date for the plebiscite on an independent Slovenia as soon as possible. The plebiscite should not become a matter of prestige between parties.

Slovene Trade Unions Cautious Over Plebiscite

LD1911155590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Free Trade Unions of Slovenia—the largest association of workers in the republic—is in principle not against the heralded plebiscite but considers that this should not be rushed but must be thoroughly prepared. Everyone should decide on this act only after all the consequences of the plebiscite—positive and negative, political and economic—are clarified in detail, Miha Ravnik, president of the trade unions, said at today's session of the (?Presidium).

According to what he said, which members of the Presidium fully supported, prominence should be given to the responsibility of the plebiscite organizers, in view of the fact that this is a matter of an exceptional decision which cannot be amended. Ravnik believes that the preparations should "decide on the relationship not only with Yugoslavia but also with foreign countries, given that (?according to) certain assessments unless there is international financial aid and recognition, Slovenia cannot survive on its own." In this context Ravnik added that the election results in Yugoslavia and what they could mean in connection with the organization of relations in the country, should certainly be taken into account. [passage omitted]

One-Third of Slovene Army Recruits Stay at Home

AU1311113690 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 90 p 3

["D.D."-signed report: "One-Third Stays At Home"]

[Text] A large part of the Slovene recruits who are due to don the Army's uniform in November and December will stay at home, which means that two-thirds of the envisaged contingent of recruits will enter the barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA]. Therefore, there can be no talk whatsoever about freezing the constitutional law, as could be understood from the news conference which was held last Friday [26 October] by the representative of the Slovene government. This was stated by Jelko Kacin, deputy secretary for the National Defense of Slovenia.

Slovenia is willing, Kacin announced, to postpone the Army service which the recruits would serve in Slovene Territorial Defense and militia units—and this applies to those for whom there is no place in units of the JNA—but this is only on condition that the JNA begins dialogue on the problem of Slovene recruits. "The federal secretary Veljko Kadijevic is in his own way ignoring the conclusions of the Assembly of Slovenia and his counterparts in the republican Secretariat for National Defense, Jelko Kacin said.

Kacin concluded that in November and December, two-thirds of recruits will go and serve in the Yugoslav People's Army in a way determined by and according to the conclusions of the Slovene Assembly, and only the appropriate republican and communal organs will know who will be staying at home. The JNA does not have lists and, therefore, there is no chance of the military police coming for anyone who is due to go in the Army, Jelko Kacin announced.

Alleged Rift in Slovene Communist Party Viewed

AU1411202490 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 Oct 90 p 1

[Veso Stojanov "Topic of the Day" commentary: "Stalemate in the Reform"]

[Text] When the Slovene Communists decided at their congress last December to rename themselves the LCS [League of Communists of Slovenia]—Party of Democratic Reform and to change the party symbols, they in fact wanted to show at the symbolic, exterior level that they had finally renounced the model of the classic communist party and that they wanted to become a modern party with a socialist, that is, social-democratic orientation.

This orientation which a section of the party, and primarily the leadership, had been flirting with more and more intensively should be officially confirmed at the congress in Nova Gorica. It was clear from the proposed congress documents that the LCS—Party of Democratic Reform is finally bidding farewell to communism and setting off on the social-democratic road. However, the social-democratically oriented reformists made some wrong calculations in Nova Gorica. Debates about the political declarations and about the party's new name have shown that a rather powerful conservative current (with a core in Ljubljana and on the coast), which was quite well concealed last year and which is not ready to completely renounce its communist past, still remains in this party which will now be called the Party of Democratic Reform .

Nobody has called the congress in Nova Gorica historic. However, it would have been historic, had the social-democratic orientation won during the congress. The leadership was almost convinced it would win. This is why the appearance of the non-social-democratic current and the public rift in the party were very much a surprise. The outcome of the vote about the party's name and the final text of the adopted political declaration indicate that the two political currents among the reformers have adopted a kind of a compromise. Some examples from the past we know tell us that such compromises may also be rotten....

Socialist Alliance of Montenegro Restores Name

AU2011084590 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 90 p 1

[Lj. Mudresa report: "The Socialist Alliance of Working People Again"]

[Excerpts] Titograd—On a decision of the Presidium of the Democratic Socialist Alliance of Montenegro, which was unanimously made at yesterday's session, the name of this organization was changed to the Socialist Alliance of Montenegro. The reason for the change was motivated by the fact that in the plethora of parties in Montenegro, there were many that were called democratic. [passage omitted]

The agreement of the Socialist Alliance of Montenegro concerning a coalition with the Communists of Montenegro formed the basis of the debate at today's session of the Alliance. As already stated, the agreement on a coalition basically means a strengthening of the leftist forces of a socialist orientation in Montenegro, the promotion of mutual cooperation, mutual respect, and help, and a minimum of coalition discipline.

New Vojvodina Opposition Party Registers

AU1411183790 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 90 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Vojvodina to the People of Vojvodina"]

[Text] At the beginning of this weekend, Zivan Berisavljevic stated at a news conference that a new party, the Pan-National Democratic Front of Vojvodina, has been registered, and that he was its president. His political opponents, especially from the Socialist Party of Serbia, branded this party "the party of authentic autonomists."

The program of this party, which was presented to the public, states, among other things, the following:

"In the recent years, the autonomy of Vojvodina has, unfortunately, been crudely denied to the extent that Vojvodina is not recognized, and almost never mentioned in the political, historical, and even geographical sense. The flag of our front states: 'Vojvodina to the People of Vojvodina.' Our message to everybody is contained in the old and defiant local proverb: 'Hold your head up while you have it.'"

Macedonian Candidate Killed; Reasons Uncertain

LD1911175190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Skoplje, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Macedonian SAWP [Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia] - Socialist Party today announced that its candidate for Gostivar's deputy, Ekrem Elezi, died in Skoplje today following yesterday's brutal attack on him. The crime, the statement stresses, was committed by Albanian nationalists and separatists. No details about this murder had been officially revealed as of 1500.

Court Examines Slovene, Serbian, Croatian Laws

LD1311203190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has today, on the basis of the Federal Executive Council's proposal, initiated work on the assessment of the constitutionality and lawfulness of 16 laws and by-laws adopted by the Slovene, Serbian, and Croatian Assemblies. Today only assessors were appointed for each of 14 documents and it was agreed that the three assemblies should be called on to provide replies for each of the issues initiated from their domain.

It is widely known that the Federal Executive Council called on the Constitutional Court to assess the constitutionality of two laws of the Slovene Assembly referring to the sphere of national defense and the suspension of all federal laws which are not in accordance with republican ones, a number of regulations recently adopted by the Serbian Assembly, and a decree on the protection of the interests of the Republic of Croatia in the process of the transformation of social ownership into other ownership forms.

Government Submits Federal Budget to Assembly

LD1911230190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today proposed to the federal parliament that next year's federal budget amount to 154.7 billion dinars.

The government also proposed a more restrictive monetary policy under which the dinar would continue to be pegged to the German mark at the current rate of exchange of 7 to 1. The proposed exchange rate for one U.S. dollar would be 11.5 dinars.

Under the government's proposal, funds for the federal budget would be obtained from the regular sources (125.3 billion dinars), contributions by the six republics and two provinces (12.4 billion each) and government bonds (17 billion).

The 1991 allocations for the Yugoslav People's Army would stand at 64.8 billion dinars, or 4.6 per cent of the forecast Gross National Product. Aid for the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo would amount to seven billion dinars, a 48-per cent increase on this year. The budget proposal is based on the assumption that the country's social product will increase by 29 per cent (1,483.3 billion dinars) next year. Wage increases are estimated at 7 per cent and price increases at 32.4 per cent.

Markovic Views Media 'Monopoly,' Economics

LD1211224890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2051 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—No government in the world is subjected to such restrictions in the information media as ours, Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic told Yutel this evening, stressing that there is such a monopoly in the media and that they were engaged in a real information war. For this reason, Markovic stressed, the government is advocating competition in the media world.

The FEC president said that the government program is as firm as several months ago, which can be seen from unscrupulous attacks on the FEC from some quarters, sometimes hitting even below the belt. Markovic described these as political intrigues in the struggle to maintain power.

In a lengthy interview Markovic stressed the Yugoslavia holds such a large amount of foreign currency reserves that it could buy up all the dinars the Yugoslavs possess. The problem, however, is that under pressure from republics the banks have reallocated funds to different purposes (e.g. investments) and they now do not have enough dinars to buy up foreign currency from the National Bank. However, speculations with the exchange rate are often used as a basis of these attacks to create lack of confidence in the government with this political game.

Ante Markovic said that the aim of the FEC programs is not to dismiss workers but to restructure the economy. Leaderships of some republics, though, do not wish to do this for fear of losing their power over the economy.

The FEC president also stressed that there is a great deal of usurpation of funds belonging to the federal budget and that correct information on its is soon to be announced. He said that some quarters even keep funds from custom duties for themselves.

'Solidarity' Announces Rally Against Markovic

Hopes To Topple Government

AU1511163390 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 90 p 3

[C. Milojevic report: "'Assault' on the Prime Minister"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade—The Yugoslav association "Solidarity," better known in the public as the proven organizer of "spontaneous rallies" throughout the country, will "open" a "great people's protest rally" on Thursday [15 November] at 1500, which will last day and night (until exhaustion) until the government of Ante Markovic has been overthrown.

That not everything is spontaneous about the rallies of this organization (and "Solidarity" itself) was confirmed the day before the protest was announced by the Belgrade branch of this ("nonparty") alliance. The Belgrade branch of "Solidarity" promised that today it will issue a "statement on the statement issued by those who have consistently attended these rallies, Glamocanin, Trivun Ivkovic, and Jovica Vlahovic on behalf of the association." The people from the Belgrade branch, convinced that "somebody else is behind" this meeting, claim that official minutes from the meeting of the Executive Council of "Solidarity" do not correspond at all to what had been agreed, and that the protest against Markovic should be seen "in the context of mass support to the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party of Serbia." As proof, the representatives of the Belgrade branch claim that "this scenario has already been seen, and that the iconography was successfully tested last year and the year before last" on the territory of the then still not united Serbia. [passage omitted]

The essence of objections to Ante Markovic is that "Solidarity" must not allow "a Croat from Croatia to be the president and leader of Serbs. Such a danger exists because the elections in Serbia are approaching." [passage omitted]

Protest Draws 'About 100'

AU1511163690 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Nebojsa Spajic report on protest meeting organized by the Novi Sad-based Solidarity association against the federal government's policies; place and date not given]

[Text] The ambitiously announced meeting for overthrowing the government has attracted about 100 people who have gathered in front of the Federal Executive Council's building. As stated, the meeting was organized by the Novi Sad-based Solidarity association, which is otherwise known for having been extremely active at the meetings of support for Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins which have been held throughout Serbia in the past.

The gathered crowd, waiting to be addressed by the speakers, including Jovica Vlahovic, known as one of the rare participants in a rally in Ljubljana, have been shouting slogans against the government, the Alliance of Reform Forces, and Ante Markovic. One can also see banners: Ante, do not break up Serbia; the Federal Executive Council against peasants; and Ante, concentrate on the economy.

Army News Conferences Halted; Spokesman Changed

AU1411085390 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3-4 Nov 90 p 12

[Vladimir Krasic: "'Intriguing' Vuk—Promoted"]

[Text] The sudden stop to the "regular" news conferences held by Colonel Dr. Vuk Obradovic, official army spokesman, in the Yugoslav People's Army's hall every Wednesday has intrigued television viewers and newspaper readers.

"The generals have forbidden Colonel Vuk Obradovic, the army's spokesman, to appear regularly at news conferences and present military views on controversial issues," wrote OSLOBODJENJE a few days ago.

We were not given an official answer concerning "the removal" of Colonel Obradovic from "the position" of Army spokesman. We have learned, however, that Colonel Vuk Obradovic has taken up a new job in the cabinet of Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense. After assuming the new job, Colonel Obradovic, together with his "successor" Colonel Mile Susnjar, visited the chief and responsible editors of several newspapers, radio, television, and TANJUG, and introduced them to the man who will hold the Army's news conferences in future instead of him.

The greatest confusion was created yesterday by a reply to an article in BORBA, "Officials With False Epaulets," signed by Colonel Dr. Vuk Obradovic, general director of the National Bank of Yugoslavia from the Military Department. Vuk Obradovic's letter from the National Bank has caused, as we have heard, many difficulties, because "the uninformed" claimed that Colonel Vuk Obradovic, the army's spokesman, had been replaced and demoted. In fact, the truth is that both doctors of science and colonels with the same name have nothing to do with each other. This is a coincidence.

"The intriguing" Dr. Vuk Obradovic, who used to steal the attention of television audiences, is not the general director of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, but is in a much more responsible post, which is, as has unofficially been said, a future general's post.

As far as the news conferences are concerned, they will be held when the need arises, the information of the federal secretariat for internal affairs states.

Farmers' Union Protests Agricultural Imports

LD1311170290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Novi Sad, 13 Nov (TANJUG)—On Tuesday [13 November], the trade union of farmers and food industry employees of Vojvodina sent a protest letter to Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic demanding urgent measures to improve the economic position of agricultural and food industries. It also demanded that these industries be provided the same conditions as producers in countries from which the Yugoslav Government now imports food at dumping prices.

Vojvodina is Yugoslavia's largest grain producing area.

The trade union warned that the situation in the province's agricultural industry was critical, and that a lack of funds to finance production and purchase surpluses of the chief farm products has paralyzed both field-farming and cattle-raising. This is why urgent solutions are needed.

Severe criticism was also addressed to the Yugoslav Government by the representatives of the sugar, oil, and other processing industries. It was set out that, due to the unjustified import of certain foodstuffs which the domestic industry could have supplied, marketing of their products was paralyzed.

Jovic Talks With Greek Prime Minister in Paris

LD1911232390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1958 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—SFRY Presidency President Dr. Borisav Jovic held talks this evening with Greek Prime Minister Constantin Mitsotakis.

In the course of their open talks, in which the differences in their stances on open problems in relations between the two countries were expressed, the Greek prime minister particularly mentioned the recent blockade of Yugoslav-Greek border crossings—which was followed by a reply from the Yugoslav president that while he

does not agree with such methods, the main problem is that Greece does not acknowledge the existence of the Macedonian nation.

Both sides expressed their readiness to overcome the slowdown in the Yugoslav-Greek dialogue, and they also agreed to negotiate through diplomatic contacts a meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers to reach mutually acceptable solutions.

Confers With Turkish President Ozal

LD1911204690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 20 Nov 90

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Dr. Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks in Paris in with Turkish President Turgut Ozal.

Journalists were told after the meeting that the talks passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. Turgut Ozal was particularly interested in the course of the reforms and the elections in our country. Interest was expressed by both sides in the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation. There was also discussion of the cooperation of the Balkan countries, and Turkey also stressed that it is necessary to strengthen collaboration between the countries around the Black Sea. President Jovic renewed his invitation to Turgut Ozal to visit Yugoslavia and this was accepted.

Borisav Jovic, who is in Paris to take part in the work of the CSCE summit, will have a meeting this afternoon with Konstantin Mitsotakis, prime minister of Greece, and a meeting with the president of France, Francois Mitterrand, is also planned.

Slovene CSCE 'Delegation' Issues Memorandum

LD1911204290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 19 Nov 90

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Slovenia wishes to establish direct ties with European institutions, such as the Council of Europe, EFTA [European Free Trade Association], and the OECD, says a memorandum which was distributed today in the Kleber international conference center in Paris by the unofficial Slovene delegation [attending the CSCE summit].

The "Memorandum on the Yugoslav Crisis and the Intentions of the Republic of Slovenia," with the heading Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, says that Slovenia wishes to play an active roll in the architecture of a future Europe and become an element of European security and cooperation, accompanied by the possibility of it becoming a full member of the EC and establishing a free trade zone with EFTA.

Slovenia, the document says, wishes to enter Europe "in the framework of a new Yugoslav order" and as one of the sovereign Yugoslav states. Slovenia is prepared, it adds, to invest all the necessary energy and political wisdom for democracy throughout Yugoslavia to be affirmed and for the future coexistence of the Yugoslav nations to be insured in this way.

However, it is pointed out, if the political authorities do not support these efforts, which would push Yugoslavia outside of European civilization, Slovenia will be forced to seek its own sovereignty through secession from Yugoslavia.

Four Slovene officials are in the unofficial Slovene delegation—Stane Stanic (Slovene information minister); Zoran Thaler, Roman Krin, and Branka Moklore (government officials).

Albanian Intellectuals Issue Appeal to CSCE

AU2011090990 Skopje FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT in Albanian 14 Nov 90 p 6

[Emin Azemi and Blerim Reka report: "Will Kosovo Be Before the CSCE?"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Five Hundred Albanian Intellectuals Write to the CSCE

With the aim of informing the participants in the CSCE conference to take place in Paris on 19 November, a group of 500 Albanian intellectuals has sent an appeal which states among other things that we Albanian intellectuals appeal in the name of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights in Kosovo to the heads of delegations which have been invited to take part in the CSCE conference on 19 November, asking them to accept and commit themselves to the independence of Kosovo in the light of the constitutional declaration of 2 July and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo on 7 September. We remind you that when Turkish rule collapsed in the Balkans, in order to enforce the decisions of the Congress of Berlin, the London Conference of Ambassadors began its proceedings on 17 December 1912, and decided in 1913 that the Albanian territoris of Kosovo, the Plain of Dukagjin, and the western part of Macedonia would remain within Serbia and Montenegro. The unjust decisions of the Conference of London merely replaced Turkish domination with Serbian-Montenegrin domination, which was much more oppressive and savage toward the Albanians. With the arrival of the Serbian-Montenegrin Army, the appeal states, 12,777 Albanians were killed in 1912 alone, and many others fled to neighboring states. It was only thanks to the French Army in 1918 that the Serbian Army's terror and genocide against the Albanians was milder in comparison with 1912; however, this was only temporary, because after the withdrawal of the French Army, systematic terror was again applied in the 1919-24 period, especially after the uprisings of Dukagjin in 1919 and Llap in 1920 and other uprisings, in which thousands of Albanians were killed. Moreover, the Kosovo intellectuals write, the Serbian Government allowed the formation of special terrorist bands such as the "Black Hand," led by such criminals as Milic Krstic and Kosta Pecanci, of whom a Serbian parliamentary deputy of the time

said: "They are not officers or captains, but are armed to the teeth. They beat, plunder, and slaughter, and are responsible to nobody...." Because the elimination of the Albanians did not yield the expected results, the Yugoslav Government together with the General Staff initiated a debate at the Serbian Culture Club in 1936, which produced the infamous plan of Cubrilovic as a signpost toward the Yugoslav-Turkish agreement for the emigration of 400,000 Albanians to Turkey. The appeal goes on to state that it was no easier for the Albanians under the communist flag, when more than 3,000 Albanians were barbarously killed at Bar in 1945, while other bloody massacres were carried out in the districts of Gnjilane and Urosevac. In the 1953-1966 period, 230,716 citizens emigrated to Turkey, 80,000 of them Albanians. The most serious terror was waged in the winter of 1955-1956 during the so-called campaign to collect weapons, when 30,000 Albanians were maltreated, 100 of them dying under harsh physical torture. Finally, when the Albanians massively demanded equality with the other peoples of Yugoslavia in 1981, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia approved a bloody program for the Albanians, which was to continue for nine years and culminated in 1990 with the poisoning of more than 7,000 Albanian schoolchildren.

Honored excellencies, the Albanian people in Yugoslavia expect you to have the historic honor of supporting at this conference the independence of Kosovo, which will revise the unjust historical decisions of European diplomacy made to the detriment of the Albanian people. Do not allow Kosovo to be the only place in Europe where blood still flows, where the roads are full of tanks and armored cars, where Albanian deputies ar d members of the government are persecuted, where the economy is ruined and plundered, and where threats of the closure of Albanian schools are issued every day. At a time when the Berlin Wall has crumbled, do not allow fortifications and electric fences to be erected between the Albanians in Yugoslavia and those in Albania, concludes the appeal of the 500 Albanian intellectuals addressed to the CSCE conference to be held in Paris on 19 November.

SDA [Party of Democratic Action] Condemns Serbian Terror in Kosovo

Besides the Serbian and Albanian opposition parties, the Muslims' SDA is also active in Kosovo. This party is even holding founding assemblies in some towns which also debate the political situation in Kosovo. For example, a meeting of this party was held in Pec a few days ago, attended by delegations from Novi Pazar, Dragas, and Titova Mitrovica and representatives of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance from Pec. Sefki Hukic, who was elected chairman at this meeting, said that we wish for equality with others and this is not in any way fundamentalism or separatism. A similar gathering was also organized in the small sports stadium in Prizren, at which Dr. Sulejman Uglanin, SDA chairman in the Sandzak, and Dr. Numan Balic, SDA chairman in Kosovo, were present. Uglanin greeted this imposing gathering in Albanian, and said that Serbia is waging terror against the Albanians. He expressed astonishment at the Muslim workers of Trepca returning to work at a time when the Albanians are being dismissed en masse. Meanwhile, Dr. Numan Balic, who also greeted those present in Albanian, said that no counterrevolution had ever taken place in Kosovo, and this was an utter lie which some people had concocted. He said that more than 2 million Albanians live in Kosovo, and that interethnic conflicts must be solved by dialogue. Numan Balic also made a speech in Istok on 11 November. Commenting on the current situation, he said that the problem of Kosovo must be solved in Kosovo and not in Belgrade, and dialogue is more than necessary for this. [passage omitted]